The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
[PU]BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
[IN TH]E COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

[Term]s—Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
[Of all] descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
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Four squares	7 00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
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Half column	15.00	18.00	20 00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00 Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines; and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[.]M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

[JA]COB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

[DA]VID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main [st.], 2d door above American House. v1-n43

[..] MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of [M]arket and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

[..]P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. v1-n43

[M]YER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

[..]E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American [Hou]se. v1-43

[LOU]IS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, [ne]ar southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

[HE]NRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

[..] CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[..]M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. v1-n43

[DA]VID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

[HE]NRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, [E.] Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

[..]H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

[..] WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

[..] B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n16

[..]R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange [Hote]l." v3-n1

[..]G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange [Hote]l." v4-n3

[..]B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

[..]R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

[..]C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

[..]B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

[M]ILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

[..] PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

[MI]SS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

[MI]SS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main [st]. v1-n43

[MI]SS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

[M]RS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n4

[MR]S. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner [Mai]n and West sts. v1-n43

[TH]E MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n14

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

[CO]LUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main s[t.] above Court House. v1n

[EXCHANG]ES HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. v1-1

[WI]DMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

[M]ERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

[..]C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

[..]R.STEFSHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and [Iron] streets. v3-n30

[..]A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

[..] JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

[..] MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and [Ber]wick road, v1-n43

[..]X & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

[..]C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

[..]J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

[RO]BBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

[..]K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

[..]K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

[McK]ELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, [&c.] N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

[..]H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, [Not]ions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

[..] WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

[BL]OOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing [Mill] near the railroad. v1n46

[..] FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

[..]M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

[..] W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

[..]B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

[..]J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

[..] W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

[..] ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

[..] KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n44

[JO]HN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash [ra]tes fire insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

[JA]COB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's [..] promptly filled. Best green Western brush v1-n18.

[J]AMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

[..] W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short [no]tice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n31

[..] H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

[S]AMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road, v1-n46

[..] PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

[..] RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar [and] willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Buck Horn.

[..] G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, [a]t store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1 n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v4-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keiler's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n16

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5128, 135 Broadway, New Yokr.
Aug. 6,'69-ly.

$25—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. Agents wanted in every Town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. [apr15'70-3m.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 12 N. 11th St., Phila's P apr8'70-3m.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new
STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 209 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
j-21'70-1t.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHI .
oct. 22,'69-ly

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
june 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.
Apr.23,69-tf

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.
mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law.
S. H. MILLER, Administrator
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf

150,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Apply to J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-2t.

Choice Poetry.

Measuring the Baby.

We measured the riotous baby
 Against the cottage wall—
A lily grew at the threshold,
 And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger lily,
 With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
 The fragrant dew to hold.

Without, the blue birds whistled
 High up in the old roof-trees,
And to and fro at the window
 The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
 Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
 That danced on the latticed sill!

His eyes were wide as blue bells—
 His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
 Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture
 That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses,
 We'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,
 With the sunshine shut away,
Through the tears that fell like a bitter rain,
 We measured the boy to-day:
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
 And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together,
 In the hush of a long repose!

Up from the dainty pillow,
 White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
 With the light of heaven thereon—
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
 Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine
 That crept to the shrouded sill!

We measured the sleeping baby
 With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
 That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
 We went with a childless moan—
To the height of the sinless angels
 Our little one had grown!

The Ivy Green.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim:
And the smouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
 Creeping where no life is seen,
 A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he,
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings
To his friend the huge Oak Tree!
And slily he traileth along the around,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
 Creeping where grim death has been,
 A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade,
From its hale and hearty green,
The brave old plant in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.
 Creeping on, where time has been,
 A rare old plant is the Ivy green,

Miscellaneous.

DOUGLAS AS A DUELLIST.

"Did you ever hear of Tom Hawkins?" said a man of politics to me yesterday. "Tom Hawkins is the greatest duellist in Kentucky. He is now Governor Stevenson's tobacco inspector at Louisville—a handsome man with a black mustache and large, glaring black eyes, which seldom or never wink, but look out like a tiger's, with ferocity. He is, perhaps, fifty years of age now, but still one of the best shots in Kentucky, and he has fixed up more quarrels, and been a second on more fields, than any man alive. Personally he is a gentle, truthful, faithful fellow, but he is deadly when he has made up his mind to eat somebody. Tom is one of the best of his class, the finished duelist of the South, always nice upon points of honor and prompt to advise anybody to fight whom he thinks has been injured.

"People who know him, send for Tom in case of a duel, just as you send for the physician and the preacher when you are sick. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and he was with Henderson, Crittenden, Lopez, and the rest when they invaded Cuba. During the war he was on Breckinridge's staff, and the affairs of private blood in which he has been engaged are innumerable. For instance, he was Ben Johnson's second when he killed Tom White. Did you ever hear of that?"

"No? Oh! Tom Hawkins had to leave the State for some years after that duel. Old man White was there when Ben shot his son, and he went on awfully. The papers raised a howling row about that duel. Tom White and Ben Johnson had a fuss over cards, both pretty full, and a challenge passed. The women and families on both sides took a big interest in it, and Ben's mother moulded the balls with her own hands. She was all up and alive about it. I reckon she'd shot Ben herself if he hadn't gone to the field. Ben was all crippled up with rheumatism and they had to set him up and hand him his gun. They fought with shot guns loaded with ball. There was old man White haggling in the field about points of honor, the terms of apology, etceteree, etceteri, when 'pop' went the guns, and his son laid dead at the old man's feet, with a hole right through his forehead. They say it was dreadful to hear him go on. I don't know what became of Ben Johnson.

"Oh! yes, bless your soul! Tom Hawkins scared John Pope most dead once. They were at old Gen. Wool's table, when Pope impugned the courage of Gen. ——, and Tom Hawkins just glanced at him and opened out. John Pope had to take water.

"Tom was Breckinridge's second when the challenge passed between John and Cutting. There Tom showed the generalship of Alexander the Great. Cutting's second was old President Monroe's son, of the regular army, and Tom turned him inside out. He put him on the defensive, thundered at him, and got John Breckinridge off with all the honors.

"Tom Hawkins is a terrible fellow. If he looks at you with his wide, open eye, full of ferocity, you are half gone up already.. When they tried Henderson in New Orleans and Judah Benjamin was employed by the Spanish Government to assist in the prosecution, Tom, whose trial was to follow, saw what a terrible tongue Benjamin had, and he followed him out of the court room and said:

"'Look here, Mr. Jew, I want to tell you something. If, when my trial comes off, you say one word against my character, I'll kill you in your tracks.'

"Benjamin saw those big eyes ready to jump out of Tom's head, and said:

"'Mr. Hawkins, I shall not want to have any difficulty with you, sir.'

"They did not convict Henderson, and Tom never came to trial.

"I reckon you never heard of Tom Henderson's connection with the Fitch and Stephen A. Douglas trial, did you? That has never been published, to my knowledge; but it was a remarkable episode in the preface to the rebellion. You see, it was coming on toward the political Convention of 1860, and Douglas had all the strength, so that it was hard on to a certainty that he would be nominated, and crowd out the Buchanan party. I got sure information of the nightly caucuses of Slidell, Jesse D. Bright, Howell Cobb, Benjamin, and that faction in Washington—for they met at Cobb's house chiefly—and one day it came to me straight as a wire that they had determined to force Douglas into a fight, and that it had been proposed that Slidell should insult Douglas in the drinking saloon of the Senate, and if he resented it, shoot him down. I wrote to Douglas at once, but knowing his habits so well, of leaving letters unopened for days and weeks together, I sent the letter to a friend, and commanded him to make Douglas open it and peruse it, that he might be prepared. And in this letter I said: 'If you are pushed to the wall, telegraph for Tom Hawkins, of Louisville.'

"Well, I came on from the South soon after that, and went up with George Pugh to see Douglas. There we found nobody to pay much attention to us. Douglas seemed absorbed with something else, and looking out of his library, across the hall, I saw Roger A. Frior and Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, step into another room. I asked no questions, but came away, and soon afterward started for New York. When I got to the Relay House there was about three minutes delay, as the Western train had just come in, and I saw get out of it and step toward the Washington train—who but Tom Hawkins?

"'Tom,' I cried, 'what are you doing here?'

"'What are you doing away from Washington?' said Tom.

"'Going to New York.'

"'New York! what? Do you get me here and then run off to New York? Douglas has sent for me. The fight's on!'

"'I'll get off my baggage at Baltimore,' said I, 'and return to Washington to-night.'

"And with that the trains steamed contrary ways.

"I found out the matter at Washington that same evening. The conspirators had arranged to force an insult upon Douglas, and then, if he challenged, he would lose the vote of the North. If he refused nobody in the South would touch him. The creature of the conspirators to insult Douglas was G. N. Fitch of Indiana—still alive, I believe—and he had done it, in executive session, the day before I reached the city. Douglas had demanded a retraction or a fight, and Tom Hawkins had been sent for.

"I found the Douglas household all warm for the duel. Mrs. Douglas and the Cuttses and everybody were bound to see Stephen out. His wife said he might lose the Presidency or anything before he should be 'beaten by Jesse Bright and old Buck's myrmidons. The *billet doux* had been passing all day between the Buchanan headquarters, in the Vice President's rooms of the Capitol, and one of the committee rooms where the Douglas men sat in council. The messenger for Douglas was Roger A. Pryor and for Fitch, Judah P. Benjamin.

"The Fitch gang were Slidell, who was the arch conspirator, and bloodthirsty as a bat; Bright, who was jealous of Douglas, and despised him, Cobb &c. When Judah P. Benjamin, the second day came into the room with another letter, and, among Richardson, of Illinois, Pugn, Pryor, Brown, and the rest saw Tom Hawkins glancing at him, they say he shrank back and turned pale. Then he put out his hand in a sycophantic way and said:

"'Why Mr. Hawkins, I'm very glad to see you.'

"We all met that night, and Tom went in place of Pryor, to arrange the particulars, and force a fight or a peace. We knew that it was coming to blood by Tom's big eyes. And they wrote a retraction. He had it in ten minutes.

"We arranged to try Douglas' courage by telling him that the duel was to come off next morning. Tom, who was a simple-hearted fellow, raised objection to this, and refused to have anything to do with it.

"We entered Douglas's library, and there he stood, with as pleasant a smile as ever I saw, waiting to hear the result.

"'Mr. Douglas,' said I, 'how do you feel?'

"'Very well. What is the news?'

"'You are to go to the field to-morrow morning at five o'clock, and fight with shot-guns.'

"We all looked at him piercingly to see how he stood it.

"'Very well, he said. Make all the arrangements.'

"We watched him again, and he was as quiet as I ever saw him—almost cheerful. Tom Hawkins could stand it no longer. He said:

"'Mr. Douglas, they have retracted!'

"Douglas drew a sigh, whether of relief or regret I do not know. He was a splendid shot with a fowling piece, and he would have fought his weight in wild cats rather than be crowded out of the path of his ambition. He was the greatest leader we ever had, to my mind. Do you want to be introduced to Tom Hawkins?"

"No," said I without thinking about it. "If it isn' offensive I prefer not to know Tom Hawkins!"

The Baby Farming Horror.

Forty Infants Murdered by One Woman—Unnatural Fiendishness of an adopted Mother—Advertising for Babies to "Bring Up"—Reaping a Harvest of Death—Appearance of the Murderess.

LONDON, June 25.—"They have been making a great row about the fellow at Denham, who killed seven people; what do you say to a woman who has killed forty children?" This inquiry was addressed to me by Policeman X. Y., 987, and as in reply I expressed my ardent anxiety to see this female Herod, he kindly piloted me to the Lambeth Police Court, and there pointed out to me a woman in the dock, aged about thirty five years, of plain but not repulsive appearance. This was the great "baby farmer," of whose exploits I have already written you some account—Mrs. Margaret Waters, alias Willes, Hurley, Walters, Ellis, Oliver, Blackburn and Fort. As you are aware this woman was originally arrested on the charge of starving to death only one infant, an illegitimate child committed to her charge by a Miss Jeannette Cowan; but facts that have since come to light make it probable that she is guilty of the murder of no less than forty infants whom she took for $5 each "which included everything, and a parent's loving and tender care." At the time of this woman's arrest, her house was found to contain several infants, all of who were being gently shoved along the road to death by the aid of "Paregoric Elixir" and other similar appliances. For four years, it appears, this amiable dame has been conducting the business of baby-farming.

ADVERTISING FOR BABY BOARDERS.

Her mode of operation was to advertise under one of her many names, her willingness to adopt an infant, on the payment of a premium of $5. She would appoint a meeting at some railway station with those who replied to these advertisements, and would there make the bargain, which was to the effect that the infant and the money should be handed over to her, and no questions should be asked on either side. She did not ask where the child came from; the party who disposed of it was not to ask where it was to be taken. In this manner, as has now been ascertained, forty children have passed into this woman's hands during the last four years. What has become of them? Well, what has become of some of them has been ascertained.

THE BOARDING HOUSE.

The house where this woman lived was in a secluded spot, called Frederick terrace, Brixton; within a few yards of the house are some vacant grounds called Myatt's Fields; and in these fields, and in other places close at hand, have lately been found the bodies of no less than seven infants, all of which have been at least partially identified as the remains of children who were given to Mrs. Waters, with $5 each, in order to receive a "mother's tender care and love." The evidence against the woman seemed to be perfectly conclusive. Her servant, Ellen O'Conner—a miserable creature, only fourteen years old, and reminding one forcibly of Dick Swiveller's Marchioness—testified that when she went into the prisoner's service, three months ago, "there were seven infants, and the number shortly increased to eleven. Mrs. Waters used to go away from home, and when she came back she would bring a new baby with her."

TAKING THEM TO THEIR LONG HOME.

"One night Waters took two of the children, who were very ill, away from the house; when she came back she brought some of the clothes of the infants with her, and said she had taken them home." Afterwards she took away another infant, and returned without it; and about three weeks ago she took a fourth child away in the same manner. The supposition is that the woman administered to the infants enough "Paregoric Elixir" to kill them; took them into the fields, and left them to perish. The servant was in the habit of going to the post-office to get letters addressed to "Mrs. Oliver." and when Waters had read these she generally burned them.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Luckily, however she neglected to destroy all her correspondence, and a number of letters were found in her house and read in Court. One of them makes an appointment with her "at the Loughborough road station, on the London, Chatham and Dover line, June 11th, at four, o'clock P. M.," and adds, "please wait in the first-class waiting-room, and wear a white kerchief round your neck in a conspicuous manner. I shall wear a blue striped shirt and a frock coat." Another from a woman, says: "I should be pleased to have you take my child. I would give $5 with her." One of the letters written by Waters to a woman who proposes to give her a baby, is as follows:

"MAY 16th.—*Madam:* In reply to your letter, I beg to say we should be very pleased to adopt your baby; we love children very much, and would do all in our power to secure the happiness of the little one. I should like very much to see you; so, if you will write, saying where and when I can do so, I shall feel obliged. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain, yours sincerely. M. HURLEY."

And another is as follows:

"WEDNESDAY, June 8.—*Sir:* In reply to your letter I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to adopt as my own your little boy, if he is not too old. You omitted to state the child's age, and I wish for one as young as possible that it may know none but ourselves as its parents. The child would be well brought up, and carefully educated; he would have a good trade, and be to us in all respects as our own. We have been married several years, but have no family. We are in a comfortable position, have a good business, and a home in every way calculated to make a child happy. We are both very fond of children, and should you entrust your little one to my care, you may rely upon his receiving the love and care of a mother. Any place you like to appoint for an interview will suit me. I can meet you at any time you please, and should be very glad to have the matter settled as soon as possible. Hoping to have an early reply, I am, sir, respectfully yours,

"R. OLIVER."

REAPING THE DEAD HARVEST.

On the 10th of May a police constable found the body of one of the infants whom "the love and care" of Mrs. Waters had deposited in a hedge close to the footpath in Myatt's Fields. The body was discovered with a napkin and a handkerchief, which were proved to belong to Mrs. Waters. On the 17th a laborer found in the same neighborhood the body of another infant. On the 26th of May a policeman found near the same place a basket containing the body of a male child; and on the 6th of June, in the same place, he found a paper parcel within which was the body of a female infant. On the 12th of June, at a spot not far distant, a man found a paper parcel, tied with string, containing the body of a male child, and on the following Sunday a boy found another paper parcel containing the body of a female child. On the paper were written the woods "Mrs. Waters;" and a handkerchief, a rag, a piece of red flannel, a night-gown, and a little chemise, found with the other bodies, were all identified by "the small servant" as being the property of her mistress, who was so "very fond of children." The mother of one of these murdered children had been found and was in court. She produced the following paper, given her by Waters: "4th of March, 1870, received the sum of $4, for which I take this child, and I promise to adopt it entirely as my own, never again to give it up, but always to strictly study its present and future happiness. Signed Fanny Stewart."—*World.*

JOHN QUILL, who is the wittiest of the wits of the press, tells us of a chap who went to farming with about as much knowledge of the art as Horace Greeley has displayed and published. The fellow planted potatoes and waited for the flowers to ripen into fruit, until the whole crop rotted in the ground. He was told he should have dug the potatoes soon after they flowered. He cherished this advice and tried it on a crop of tomatoes next year, rooting it all up at the first sight of a flower.. Of course he didn't make a fortune in that line. But we heard of a smart Dutchman down east,—the story is old but good as new,—who bought a farm and hired a Yankee to run it on shares. After a good deal of haggling they agreed that they should divide profits thusly,—the Dutchman to receive the "tops" and the Yankee the "bottoms" for the first year.

The Dutchman looked forward hopefully for a large yield of wheat, rye, oats, cabbage, salad, celery and other good things that rise above the ground; and he kind of chuckled in the thought that he had taken in the Yankee. He didn't laugh so much when he saw a splendid crop of beets, onions and potatoes, radishes, turnips and all such things, the "tops" of which didn't amount to much. The Yankee took to his share naturally and kindly without complaint. The Dutchman insisted that next year he would take the "bottoms.' "All right," says Jonathan, "I'll take the 'tops.'" "Allers recht," echoed the other; but when he saw nothing but cabbage, salad, celery, pumpkins, squashes, wheat, rye, oats, coming up he swore in High Dutch and dudgeon, the next year he would have both "tops and bottoms" and "vool de Yankee yet py tamn." Jonathan, however, was too cute again, as he planted for the third year, only Indian corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, &c., of which he gave the Dutchman the "tops and bottoms" and kept the "middles" for himself. The last we heard of the members of that firm, after it was dissolved, was that the Yankee was running the farm on his own hook, and the Dutchman was keeping a Lager Beer Saloon in the next village.

Humorous.

"BRUDDER DICKSON."—Mr. Dickson a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"Why, are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand, "It was jess like dis—I jined dat church in good fait. I gib ten dollars toward de stated preachin' ob de gospel de fuss year, and de people all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church people call me Mister Dickson. Dis razor hurt you sah?"

"No, sir, goes tolerable well."

"Well, sah, de tird year I feel berry poor—sickness in my family—an' I gib noffin for preachin.' Well, sah, arter dat dey call me ole nigger Dickson, and I leff 'em!"

So saying Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's hair and the gentleman departed, well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left his church.

Once upon a time, before the negro had acquired another than a pecuniary value, an old colored divine was holding forth to an audience of his own race on the watchful care and goodness of the Almighty, and, endeavoring to impress upon his hearers the value of a christian darkey in the eyes of heaven, illustrated the point thus: "my bredren, though you can buy seven sparrows for a farthing, de Almighty hab a book to put down where ebery one of dem falls. Now if the Almighty takes so much care of de sparrow dat cost only one seventh of a farthing, what you 'spose he do for you a thousand dollar nigger?"

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Jones was very anxious to buy a black-and-tan dog. He wanted a genuine "ratter," on whom there was no discount.

He had gazed with feelings of envy upon numbers of his associates leading or carrying diminutive specimens of the canine race, of whom it was said they were "death on rats."

He desired to have some of it himself. He pined for a little dog that was death on rats, one that he could put a little silver collar on bearing his name, and encase in a neatly embroidered blanket when the weather was cold and he wasn't engaged in the task of carrying death and destruction into the rat family.

After considerable inquiry he heard of such a dog, pure as to breed and undaunted as to courage. When he saw the dog he was entirely pleased with his appearance, which betokened a ratter of the most sanguinary and successful type.

But Jones was cautious. He was not a man to do anything rashly, not even in the purchase of a dog, so as he hadn't the fullest confidence in his own judgment on canines, he sought his friend Smith, who knew all about ratters, to pass his judgment upon the beast.

"Best way to test a ratter," said Smith, "is to turn him among rats."

So together went Jones and Smith with the ratter to a rat-pit in order to test his capacity in getting away with a rodent. The dog trembled greatly it was observed, when they put him into the pit, but Jones thought it was because he was so eager to have the rats dumped in, though he observed a leering smile on the intellectual face of the rat owner.

"'Ow many rats will you 'ave?" inquired the latter.

"Throw 'em all in; let him have all you've got," said Jones, eagerly; "he'll finish 'em."

But Smith suggested that they had better try him on a single rat first and see how he got along with him. The suggestion was acted upon.

When a big rat was brought in a cage the ratter tore around the pit, barking furiously.

"Seems to me he wants to get out," says Smith.

"Oh, no," said the rat man, "that's the way they always hact. It shows heagerness. 'E's heager for the fray."

The cage was opened and the rat dumped into the pit, when it immediately darted for the dog, who turned and run as if he had the hydrophobia, yelping for dear life. Round and round the pit they went. the rat gaining every round, until finally he caught Mr. Ratter by the jaws and held on like death.

Jones was a picture of disappoint and dismay.

"What had I better do?" he said to Smith as he saw the dog was getting the worst of it.

"Do?" said Smith, "why, you'd better let the dog go, and buy the rat."

Jones didn't buy a black-and-tan then and he hasn't been looking any up since. He considers them a humbug.

Tell Your Wife.

If you are in any trouble or quandary, tell your wife—that is, if you have one—all about it at once. Ten to one her invention will solve your difficulty sooner than all your logic. The wit of woman has been praised, but her instincts are quicker and keener than her reason. Counsel with your wife, or your mother or sister, and be assured that light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly adjudged as verdant in all but pure womanish affairs. No philosophical student of the sex thus judges them. Their intuitions, or insight, are the most subtle, and if they cannot see a cat in the meal there is no cat there. In counselling one to tell his troubles to his wife, we would go further and advise him to keep none of his affairs secret from her. Many a home has been happily saved, and many a fortune retrieved by man's full confidence in his better half. Woman is far more a seer and prophet than man, if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands, having no involvements to screen from him. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? We are certain that no man succeeds so well in the world as he who, taking a partner for life, makes her the partner of all her purposes and hopes. What is wrong in his impulses or judgment, she will check and set right with her almost universally right instincts. "Help meet" was no insignificant title, as applied to man's companion. She is a meet help to him in every darkness, difficulty and sorrow of life. And what she most craves and deserves, is *confidence*—without which love is never free from a shadow.

A Clerical Corpse.

In one of those fat places in Ohio, the pastor of the —— church concluded to accept a call to another field of labor and resigned his pastorate. Deacon L—— was very sorry to lose his good shepherd, but with an eye to the spiritual interests of the church, began, with others, to cast about for a successor. An eligible man having been found, he paid a visit to the city, and whilst there the Deacon was anxious that he should have an opportunity of exhibiting his powers to the congregation. But there was this difficulty in the way: the late pastor's resignation had been set for several weeks in the future, and he was still occupying the pulpit. The Deacon having doubts as to the delicacy and propriety of thrusting a new candidate in before the old one had taken his departure, took the only proper course—went directly to the pastor and stated the case.

"Well, I don't know about this," said the latter. "I don't altogether like it. It's too much like getting on with the new love before you're off with the old.' It's not usual for a man to commence courting a new wife before his old one is buried, is it?"

"No," replied the deacon, "I don't know as 'tis; and it ain't very usual *for a corpse to be lying around in this way six weeks after death.—Harper's Magazine.*

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 22, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Electoral Reform.

A part of the members of the Republican State Committee, representing minority counties, met at Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week, and after consultation determined to call a Convention to consider the subject of Minority Representation. The Convention is to meet at Reading on the 31st of August, and is to be composed of two delegates for each representative in the legislature from the several representative districts of the State. It is supposed that the main question before the Convention will be the introduction of the cumulative or free vote into popular elections, and particularly its application to the choice of members of the Legislature. To a general and fair application of the new principle there can be no just objection, nor do we doubt that its practical effects would be most beneficial and satisfactory. Although the present movement proceeds from men belonging to the party opposed to us, we are pleased to observe that they propose no partial or unfair changes in our representative system. The idea is that reform shall be applied to Democratic and Republican counties and districts without distinction, so as to secure the full representation of the whole people. At present, as the certain figures will show, out of 600,000 voters in the State, 250,000 are unrepresented in the Legislature! The example of Illinois, which has just adopted the free vote for the choice of Representatives in her legislature, gives great encouragement to the friends of reform; for it shows that the new plan is quite practicable in an extended application and can enlist the confidence and support of the people of a great State.

The Naturalization Bill.

This outrageous bill having been passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President is now a law. This bill was introduced in the House by Judge Davis, but was amended in the Senate by having what were considered its most arbitrary features stricken out. It still retains those sections which it is pretended are to punish election frauds committed under the cover of naturalization papers. The State courts are allowed to issue naturalization papers as heretofore, but the United States courts are authorized to appoint special agents who are to supervise all votes cast upon the strength of naturalization papers and to overhaul the papers themselves. Where these agents decide that the papers are fraudulent, or have been obtained under false pretences, the votes cast by those holding them are to be thrown out. The bill is to apply to all cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, though it is specially intended for New York city. This is regarded by the republicans as the climax of a series of measures, beginning with the fifteenth amendment, which are to cripple the democrats and augment the power of the republican party. The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was a part of this legislation. The measure just passed is to take effect at once, and will be applied to the fall elections.

War News.

Due allowance must be made in reading the telegraphic reports concerning the war, now in progress in Europe. There is very little, which is definite, allowed to become public, and the telegraphic and postal arrangements from the seat of war are under Governmental supervision. But, more than this, it is not beyond the limits of possibility, that the despatches sent to this country may be somewhat colored by those having their own purposes to subserve. We have seen so much of late years of the manœuvres of Wall Street speculators, that, may it not be, under the direction of these gamblers in gold, the battles and disasters may be prepared? The most absurd geographical and military blunders have been made public, but it is scarcely to be supposed that the veteran generals of the French and Prussian armies would have permitted or encouraged them. Rumors must not be confounded with truths. Newspapers, although acknowledged to be truthful generally, will sometimes lie—under a mistake.

The Press' Opinion.

The Philadelphia *Press*, one of the two papers, "both daily," published by that staunch friend and reliable politician John W. Forney, is rendering itself supremely ridiculous by its partisan defense and laudation of Prussia & its sneering and bitter condemnation of France. Whatever may be the merits of the great contest, it should be remembered that Forney is neither a Frenchman nor a Prussian, fortunately for those two countries, and has, therefore, no reason for taking such an absurdly biased view of affairs. No one expects Forney to take anything like a fair position with regard to domestic politics but one would suppose that a purely foreign war might have been treated otherwise. Forney's efforts to belittle Napoleon, are as absurd as the attempt of the frog in the fable to blow himself up as large as the ox. Would to Heaven that we could chronicle for Forney the same fate which befel the frog. *He* burst himself by his own vanity.

Death of Senator Norton.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota, died in Washington on Wednesday night, of consumption, in the forty-second year of his age. Mr. Norton was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1829, was educated in Kenyon College, served with the Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio; removed to Minnesota, of whose Senate he became a member, and served as such from 1857 to 1864. He was elected to the United States Senate over Morton S. Wilkinson as a Union conservative, and took his seat in 1865. The term for which he was elected will expire March 3, 1871.

The Income Tax.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

During the heat of the rebellion, and when our finances were at the lowest ebb, Congress passed a rigid law subjecting incomes over $600 per annum to a tax. This law was odious in form, inquisitorial in its nature, and clearly unconstitutional; yet the people submitted to it as they did to many other hardships for the purpose of aiding the Government. The fact of its unconstitutionality is so notorious that Horace Greeley in the *Tribune* says of it:

"The fact that this tax is levied in flagrant defiance of the Federal Constitution may not amount to much in these times, but since *it is* a fact, it may not be unworthy of mention. There is nothing in the Constitution more precise or more fundamental than the provision that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States in the ratio of their Federal population. In other words, if this State has five millions of people, and Arkansas half a million, the Constitution prescribes that Arkansas shall pay into the Treasury, as the product of direct taxation, exactly one dollar for every ten paid by New York. I am quite aware that a judicial coach and four has been driven through this Constitutional requirement, yet there it stands, nevertheless, to condemn this and every kindred tax as wholly unwarranted."

It is demoralizing because it puts in the power of each man to determine how much tax he shall pay, and a dishonest man for this reason has a great advantage over an upright one. It is an incentive to rascality, and offers a premium to perjury.

It is inquisitorial because it compels every man to reveal his business to the world; to show how much he owes, and how much he is worth, and to detail his receipts and expenses.

Why is it, then, that a tax so illegal, so unjust, should be continued; because it expired this year by limitation, and would never have been heard of again had not Congress re-enacted it. It is not that it produces so much revenue, because the costs of its collection exceed the amount received. Nor does it tax the wealthy alone, because a man may be worth $100,000 and not pay as much tax as a poor clerk with a salary.

It has been continued because members of Congress knew that its repeal would diminish their patronage, and lessen the horde of officers that now prey upon the resources of the nation. Their appointees would be turned out, and their influence weakened.

We hold that the whole internal revenue machinery is cumbersome and expensive, and that a much better plan would be to assess upon each State its proportional share of tax, and let it be collected through the machinery employed by the State for such purposes. Thus a heavy expense would be avoided, the people be taxed by men of their own choosing, and the frauds and peculations now so rife in the Revenue Department would be obviated.

But why should the people be so heavily taxed at the present time? In carrying on for five years a terrible war, we were compelled to contribute hundreds of thousands of men, make untold sacrifices, and every man in the country gave more or less of his means. Peace came, but our burdens are not removed. Local, State and National taxation have been kept at the highest figures, and for the avowed purpose of compelling the present generation to bear the entire burdens of the late war. In the name of the people we demand that the taxes be reduced until our country has entirely recovered from the effects of the war, and when every section and every interest can contribute its just share. In ten years from now we believe a judicious tariff alone would yield sufficient revenue to pay the interest of the debt and a large part of the principal annually.

The XVth Amendment.

Judge Bingham reported from the Judiciary Committee, and had passed under a suspension of the rules, a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress. The bill met with much opposition, but it was finally carried. It is as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever the Legislature of any State shall have ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore proposed, or which shall be hereafter proposed, by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, it shall be the duty of the Executive of such State so ratifying to certify forthwith under the seal of such State such ratification and the date thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, whose duty it shall be to file and record the same in the Department of State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein official notice has been given, or shall hereafter be given to, and has been or shall hereafter be received by the Secretary of State of the United States, that the Legislature of any State has ratified any amendment heretofore proposed by Congress, or which shall hereafter be proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, it shall be unlawful for any officer of such State to certify thereafter any repeal of such amendment, unless an amendment for the repeal thereof shall have been first proposed by the Congress of the United States, or by a convention called by Congress for proposing amendments; and if such certificate of repeal be made said Secretary of State shall not receive or make any record thereof in the Department of State; but the same shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever, after the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall have ratified any amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore proposed, or which shall hereafter be proposed by the Congress thereof, shall do any act declaring the repeal either by color of State legislation or of State ordinance of any ratification of such amendment after the same shall have been certified to the Secretary of State of the United States, and before the Congress of the United States shall have proposed an amendment providing for the repeal thereof, or a convention called by Congress for proposing amendments shall have proposed such amendment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction in the premises shall be subject to imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years, or to a fine of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, or to both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

MERCUR's vote to perpetuate the Income Tax has not been more unpopular than his Tariff record. Representing a heavy iron district he has never advocated its interests, and is reported to have voted for the reduction of the Tariff on iron from $9.00 a ton to $5.00. Still, it is not surprising that he should do so. Bradford County is Free Trade, and Mercur is one of Wilmot's diciples.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

——A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CXII.

DAVID—THE KING.

He seems to have been a man of more energy and capacity, and withal very vindictive—considerably disposed to take things into his own hands, and not over humble to David, whom, nevertheless, he serves with a right good will. Abner was something of a timeserver—we are not disposed to mourn at his fate, so much as that of his rival—they both die violent deaths—they both desert their sovereigns, and though Solomon, when ordering the death of Joab, says that Abner was a more righteous and better man than he, yet we doubt.

Seven years and a half the war raged between the house of David and the house of Saul, when Abner, upon an affront of Ish-Boseth determined to declare for David. In answer to the proposition from Abner, David replies that he will give no audience to them, unless he will bring with him Michal, who, it will be remembered, was the first wife of David. Although he had with him in Hebron at this time six other wives the recollection of his youthful love, his first bride, was warmly cherished. That he was sincere in this request there is no doubt, for messengers were also sent to Ish-Boseth demanding the restoration of Michal. And in addition to his love, there was also some state policy in this step. The house of Saul had a strong party in the kingdom, and David very wisely sought to re-establish his old connection with the family of the late King. We believe that David loved Michal, and she was undoubtedly a lovely and amiable woman for Phaltiel, who had now lived with her for nearly ten years, "went with her along weeping behind her to Bahurim." How many wives of the present day exert themselves to obtain so fast a hold of the affections of their husbands? At bahurim, Abner took Michal under his protection, and brought her to her husband David, at Hebron.

After the arrangements for placing David upon the throne had been completed, Abner set out on his return. Joab, David's chief Captain, who was at the time absent on a forging expedition, was much displeased on his return, with the state of affairs. He rated his sovereign very soundly for what he considered his stupidity in permitting Abner to depart in safety, and privately sent messengers after him. They found him at the well of Sirah and brought him back. To avenge, as he alleged, the blood of his own brother Asahel, Joab, in plain English, assassinated Abner.

Thereupon David, with some little hypocrisy as we think, ordered a splendid funeral, and "himself followed the bier." His mourning was extravagant though doubtless his joy was also great.

The traitor Abner would have been very troublesome, and Joab and he would have been the heads of turbulent factions, which David could scarcely have controlled. The one was a long tried and faithful servant, the other a new and unscrupulous man, seeking to ingratiate himself with his new sovereign, who was under some obligation to him, as having betrayed into his hands the majority of the kingdom. We say these men would have been dangerous rivals, and we do not see how David would have got along with them. His loud manifestations of grief upon this occasion, therefore, strike us as insincere. And as if to strengthen this opinion, Joab went unpunished, except, if that can be styled a punishment, a very peculiar kind of curse. At any rate, he lost none of the King's favor, confidence, or countenance.

Shortly after this, Ish-Boseth was murdered by two brothers, Rechab and Baanah, who brought the head to David; whereupon he ordered them to be put to death, bringing as an excuse for the murder, and as a parallel case, that of the young man whom he himself slew in Ziklag, for bringing him the tidings of the death of Saul.

We here meet with one of those traits in the character of David which do him honor, to wit: his kindness to the crippled son of his beloved friend Jonathan. The King himself sought him out, and restored to him all the lands of Saul his father, and adopted him into his family, treating him as one of his own sons. We confess we admire and love to contemplate this act of David. It proves that he still had some heart left, and whatever he may have been in other respects, he was true to the house and family of Jonathan.

But perhaps the greatest outrage committed by King David is the one for which there seems the least extenuation. We mean of course his sin concerning Uriah. Bath Sheba was but one of the victims of his lust, and her son Soloman seems to have inherited his father's propensities with interest. Perhaps this case was distinguished by more flagrant injustice, more moral turpitude than any other; and so great was the Almighty's displeasure, that the Prophet Nathan was specially sent unto David, for the purpose of administering a suitable rebuke. We cannot but admire the simple manner in which it was conveyed. The Prophet completely surprised the King into a condemnation of his own act.

But we must hasten on. We fear we have already trespassed too much. The rebellion and death of Absolom—the hanging of the seven sons of Saul, contrary to the express oath of the King—his great sin in numbering the people, which was so fearfully expiated by his suffering subjects, all must be passed over with the bare mention. The sickness of the King, the usurpation of Adonijah, the son of Haggith, the declaration of David in favor of Solomon, the second and only surviving son of Bath Sheba, mentioned above, and the very characteristic charge of David to Solomon, upon the latter's assuming the reins of government, are matters which need not be dwelt upon in this place, in order to aid us in making up our opinion of David the King.

The choice of Solomon to succeed his father was, under all the circumstances, to be expected. The doctrine of primogeniture in this matter was unknown, kings being anointed by the prophets, as directed by God. And although Solomon does not seem to have been so directly chosen by God as Saul and David, yet the choice was ratified and confirmed, and Solomon was, to all intents and purposes, the King. Bath Sheba was content. She had received her price, it was finished.

So David slept with his fathers, having reigned over Israel forty years, seven years in Hebron, and thirty and three years in Jerusalem.

But it is no easy matter to draw his character. He was both better and worse than most men. Prosperity elevates him above himself, but adversity never drives him to despair. The beauty of his character is then more plainly if not exclusively seen. As a man he does not seem to be particularly scrupulous; as a king he has no conscience. His difficulties are overcome by falsehoods, his lusts are ministered to by force or stratagem, and he stops at nothing which will ensure their gratification. Very little is related in regard to the public affairs and internal policy of his reign, but he was prompt to revenge injuries, and upheld the honor of the nation. He was very impulsive, and went astray frequently—his passions, as well as his prejudices, seem to have been his masters, and wo to the man who stood in the way of either of them. His virtues however were set off by his vices, and the latter were as glaring as the former were glorious. His reliance upon God seems to have been a deep seated confidence and conviction, and his sins were always followed by an apparently heartfelt repentance.

Upon the whole we find much in his life to admire, something to excuse, and not a little to forgive.

END.

Military Powers of France and Prussia.

The army proper of France, according to the new law of February 1, 1868, consists of the active army and the reserve, each numbering 400,000 men. A *Garde Nationale Mobile*, which was to number 550,000, was to co-operate for the defence of fortresses, coasts, and frontiers.

At the head of the French army are eight Marshals of France, namely: Count Vaillant, Count Baraguey d'Hilliers, Count Randon, and De Bœuf, F. C. Canrobert, M. E. P. M. McMahon (Duke of Magenta), C. F. Forey, F. A. Bazaine. The army is divided into seven army corps. The head-quarters of the army corps are as follows:

Headquarters.	*Commanders.*
1. Paris	Marshal Canrobert.
2. Lille	Gen. de l' Admirault.
3. Nancy	Marshal Bazaine.
4. Lyons	Gen. Count de Palikao.
5. Tours	Marshal d'Hilliers.
6. Toulouse	Gen. de Guoyon'
7. Algiers	Marshal M'Mahon.

France has 119 fortresses, of which 8 are of the first rank; Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg, $34,000,000.

The fleet, on the 1st of January last year, was composed as follows:

Description.	*Number.*	*Guns.*
Screw steamer iron clad	55	1,032
Screw steamers not iron clad	233	2,613
Wheel steamers	51	126
Sailing vessels	100	914
Total.	439	4,685

Besides these there were 8 screw steamers, iron-clads, with 68 guns, and 23 non-iron-clads, with 144 guns building.

Prussia. According to a statement in the Prussian *Military Gazette*, "a million soldiers can at any moment be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, the same authority adds, consist of 325 batallions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 batallions of engineers, making in all 410,000 soldiers. To these should be added the Federal contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse-Darmstadt—in all 53,000 men. But this force of 463,000 only represents the standing army of North Germany. In case of emergency, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a reserve, consisting of an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of his term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr, he is finally enrolled in the Lanstrum until he is fifty years of age.

The commander-in-chief of the army and navy is the king. The chief of the staff is General de Moltke. The regular army is divided into eleven corps or divisions, with the following commanders:

Headquarters.	*Commanders.*
1. Koenigsburg	Gen. Manteufel.
2. Stettin	Prince Frederick William.
3. Berlin	Prince Frederick Charles.
4. Magdebourg	Gen. d'Alvensleben
5. Posen	Gen. de Steiamitz.
6. Breslau	Gen. de Tumpling.
7. Munster	Gen. de Zastrow.
8. Coblentz	Gen. de Bittenfeld.
9. Schleswig	Gen. de Manstein.
10. Hanover	Gen. de Voights Rhetz.
11. Cassel	Gen. de Plouski.

With regard to the Prussian navy, the last returns give the following:

Description.	*No. of Vessels.*	*Guns.*
Iron-clads	4	49
Frigate and Corvettes	9	202
Gunboats	23	54
Yacht	1	2
Paddle corvettes	3	15
Sailing vessels	59	315
Total.	99	667

The steam fleet is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of.

ONE of the results of a judicious tariff is to elevate our labor above that of pauperized Europe. The Radicals in introducing the Chinese into our midst, are doing it with the design of bringing labor down to a lower level than that of any European country. If there is any doubt as to the position of our opponents on this question let them read the following from *The Press:*

"Opposition to the acquirement of citizenship by the Chinese is opposition to the fundamental principles which underlie our Government, and as contrary to truth and right as the aggressive pro-slavery policy of the South."

THE New York *Sun*, Radical, in alluding to many misdeeds of the Congress which has just adjourned, says:

"The issues are made up, and if the Democrats can show good sense and tact enough to take advantage of the unpopularity of the administration, it will be a marvel if they are not able to elect a majority of the next House of Representatives."

WHY is it that Massachusetts which led the advance in giving negroes civil and political rights equally with the white man in seeking cheap labor, should ignore the blacks, and import gangs of Chinamen.

The Republican State Central Committee--Rights of Minorities.

A meeting of the members of the Republican state central committee, from the minority counties of the state, was held at one o'clock yesterday afternoon in the ladies' parlor of the Girard house.

E. J. Moore, of Lehigh, was called to the chair, and I Whit Wood, of Northampton, was selected as secretary. Sixteen counties were represented, and the following gentlemen were present:

General Wm. Lilly, of Carbon; Wm. Albert, of Clearfield; Theodore Shock, of Monroe; E. T. Torry, of Wayne; J. H. Jacobs and A. K. Stauffer, of Berks; George B. Cole, of Cumberland; H. L. Rankin, of Westmoreland; H. K. Wiland, of Montgomery; N. A. Barker, of Cambria; M. Whitmoyer, of Columbia; F. Garretson, of Schuylkill.

The president briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the reasons which led to the call for the assembling of the members of the central committee from minority counties.

The following statement was presented by Mr. Wood, as showing the number of citizens of this state, not represented in the legislature. The figures are taken from the vote for the Governor of last year:

Votes cast,	576,508
Republican votes cast,	290,552
Democratic votes cast,	285,956
Republican majority,	4,596
Republican votes in Democratic counties,	113,661
Democratic votes in Republican counties,	136,213
Votes not represented in the legislature,	249,874
Voters represented in legislature,	326,634
Voters not represented in legislature,	249,874
Majority,	76,760

An amended resolution by Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, was adopted, calling a convention, composed of two members of each minority county, of those favorable to minority representation.

The time fixed for the assembling of the convention will be decided on by a committee of five apppointed to draft a call for the said convention. Adjourned.

Communicated.

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.

MR. EDITOR:—A sad accident occurred at the Dark Corner, Conyngham township, on the morning of the 14th inst. As Messrs. Shaughnessy and Igoe, bosses at John Anderson & Co's Union Colliery, with their men, were unloading an eight wheeled truck of very heavy castings for the machinery, engine, etc., for their new slope, Lewis Kantner, engineer, came up the road with the engine "Princeton," from the head of the Planes, near this place, and did not stop, but bumped against the truck without giving notice to the men upon it, and shoved it up the road, and then put on all the steam he had, until he got up a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. As he neared the breaker of Robert Gorrell & Co., he struck a plank which had been laid across the road for the purpose of wheeling coal dirt from under the breaker. A coal car in front being knocked off the track, the truck soon followed, striking the props supporting the rock schute, knocking them down, together with an immense quantity of slate, rock and dirt on top of the unfortunate men on the truck. Kantner reversed the engine, but it not being attached to the truck, had no control over it, leaving the men and truck under the ruins. The men were relieved from their perilous position in a very short time, but four of them were found to be dangerously hurt, and four others more or less injured. One of the four, Wm. Connelly, died (aged 19 years,) in about four hours after the accident; Patrick Mounaghan, another victim, still lives in a very critical condition; all the others are doing well. Richard Thornton, Esq. summoned a jury to hold an inquest on the body of Connelly, and the following gentlemen being sworn, the inquest was proceeded with, Patrick Killen, J. P. Foreman, Thos. O'Connor, D. F. Curry Daniel Dougherty, Andrew Rooney and Peter Coolahan. In their finding they say that the said Wm. Connelly came to his death by wounds and injuries received by said accident and that said accident was caused by the careless, reckless and criminal running of the engine 'Princeton,' on the 14th of July, 1870, by Lewis Kantner the engineer of said engine. An information being sworn out, Justice Thornton at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Lewis Kantner, and bound him for his appearance at Court in the penal sum of $2,500.

As William Durn was hauling out the dirt from the breaker of John E. Wynekoop & Co., at Dark Corner, this morning, July 18th, the car got off the track and his leg was caught between the car and an old stump, breaking and otherwise injuring it.

Minority Representation.

The meeting at Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week, which was called by the members of the Republican State Central Committee representing the minority counties, was attended by the following gentlemen: Gen. Wm. Lilly, Carbon; Wm. Albert, Clearfield; Theodore Shock, Monroe; E. T. Torrey, Wayne; J. H. Jacobs, and A. K. Stauffer, Berks; George B. Cole, Cumberland; H. L. Rankin, Westmoreland; H. K. Wiland, Montgomery; N. A. Barker, Cambria; M. Whitmoyer, Columbia; F. Garrison, Schuylkill. The meeting was principally devoted to general consultation and interchange of views, and the only definite action taken was the decision to call a convention to meet at Reading, August 31, to consider the propriety of minority representation. All the counties in the State are invited to send delegates, and each county is entitled to twice as many delegates as it has representatives in the lower House of the Legislature. The sentiments of the gentlemen present seemed to be strongly in favor of adopting the principle of minority representation. Statistics were presented showing that in the election of the last Legislature there were 113,661 Republican voters in Democratic counties and 186,213 Democratic voters in Republican counties who were practically not represented at all, and consequently had no voice in the legislation of the State. The constitution lately adopted in Illinois provides for minority representation, and it is a question which is now receiving considerable attention in this and other States.—*Scranton Republican.*

Latest News.

ROME, July 14.—The Papal Infallibility dogma was carried in the Ecumenical Council yesterday by a vote of 450 yeas to 88 nays. Sixty-two, or according to other reports sixty-six, of the Fathers voted conditionally.

NEW YORK, July 14.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Docks this afternoon, Gen. George B. McClellan was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Department from July 15th.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a protracted debate over the nomination of Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen to be minister to England, vice Mr. Motley, recalled. Senator Sumner made a gallant fight for the retention of his friend, Mr. Motley, but to no purpose. The vote on confirming Mr. Frelinghuysen stood yeas 40, nays 3. Those voting in the negative were Senators Ross, Sprague, and Robertson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The meeting of the Labor Association last night organized an Anti-Chinese Convention, and instructed the president of the Convention to inform the six Chinese companies of this city that it was considered unsafe for Chinamen to come to the United States, and to request them to notify the authorities of the Chinese Empire of the fact.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The female regatta took place yesterday afternoon, on the Monongahela river. The contestants were Miss Lottie McAllice and Miss Maggie Lew. The former won the race, (one mile,) in eighteen minutes and fifty-four seconds. There was much enthusiasm, but little money changed hands. Miss Lew says she will row again.

ST PETERSBURG, July 17.—Later and authentic advices from Tient-sin, by telegraph through Siberia, confirm the previous reports of the massacre of foreigners in China. The outrages were committed on the 10th of June. The natives set fire to and destroyed the French establishments, but left those of the Germans untouched. The representatives of the foreign Powers at Pekin had addressed a joint note to the Chinese Government demanding the punishment of the rioters, and indemnity for the losses sustained.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 17.—Arthur Kaeghn and John Prescott, arrested in Philadelphia a few weeks ago for robbing the house of Mayor Herdic, of this city, escaped from jail between 1 and 3 o'clock this morning. They released two other prisoners. The Sheriff offers a reward of $100 for each of the thieves. Accomplices had furnished them tools from the outside.

OUR WRETCHED NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Porter was asked to-day if there was likely to be any increase of the European Squadron, and replied that it was a humiliating fact that it would not be in the power of the Department to add a single vessel to those now in European waters. The subject of the power of the Executive Department to increase the force of seamen and the number of vessels in commission, in case extraordinary exigencies should arise has been discussed, and Comptroller Brodhead, upon being applied to, said that the Government had, upon several occasions, assumed a similar responsibility; and if circumstances rendered it necessary to do so again, he would pass the necessary vouchers, as he did during the Administration of President Lincoln.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—Commander Kirk, of the State Militia, arrested on Friday, several citizens of Alamance county, and on Saturday Chief-Justice Pearson granted a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the prisoners, which was served on Kirk yesterday. He, however, refused to obey the writ, saying, "That sort of thing is played out." The charges against the persons under arrest, have not been made known. There were no warrants sworn out against them. They are among the first citizens of this county. This Kirk is the commander of the gang of desperadoes known as "Kirk's Lambs" who are as villainous a set of scoundrels as ever disgraced a community. The best thing to do with Kirk is to hang him out of hand and thus secure peace.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Naval officials believe that before thirty days the President will be required to call Congress together in an extra session. Secretary Fish said to-day that that body ought not to have adjourned without making some provision for increasing the strength of the navy.

MINISTER FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Official notification of his appointment was sent to Mr. Frelinghuysen to-day. It is believed he will accept the Mission. The President is anxious he should set out for England without delay. The President expects to confer with him at Long Branch before he leaves.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch received here from Washington reports that Admiral Porter recommends the enlistment of eighteen thousand seamen and the immediate placing of the navy on a war footing. The President is being urged to convene Congress at an early day to legislate accordingly.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says Postmaster Jones received a telegram from Postmaster General Creswell instructing him to send the German mails by the Cunard line, and giving him instructions in regard to their harmonious passage across the channel to their destination. All mails until further notice will be taken in the same manner.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—All the North German steamship lines have ceased running, and our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Creswell is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman line of steamers to carry our mails.

LONDON, July 19.—It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia.

CHICAGO, July 19.—General Sheridan, having obtained permission from Washington to visit Europe and observe the military operations in progress there, will leave here to-morrow or Thursday, and proceed to the seat of war, accompanied by one of his staff. He will visit both the French and Prussian armies in the field, and will probably remain until the close of the war. The government will furnish him with the necessary credentials, but he will pay his own expenses.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PARIS, July 15.—The Corps Legislatiff declared war against Prussia, at ten minutes before two this afternoon. Holland will remain neutral in the struggle. The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and and other strategic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank at Antwerp has been removed to the citadel. An issue of paper money is announced.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dispatches have been received here to-day from Prussia by the President and the Prussian Minister, announcing the declaration of war by France, and its acceptance by Prussia. The declaration made by France was in words to the following effect: "France rejects the insults offered her by Prussia, and declares war against that power." Prussia's answer stated, "that Prussia accepts the declaration of war made against her by France, and is ready for the contest."

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He says he regrets the sacrifice which the honor of Germany exacts, but he will do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

PARIS, July 17.—Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

PARIS, July 17.—A loan of six months of treasury bonds, five hundred millions francs, was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Foncier and Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is assured that Norway and Sweden will remain strictly neutral in the question between France and Prussia.

ZURICH, July 18.—Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers have voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

BERLIN, July 18.—France has sent a threatening message to the governments of the South German States, demanding of them within twenty-four hours a declaration whether or not they will remain neutral in the approaching struggle.

BERLIN, July 18.—By order of the government all the lights on the shores of Germany have been removed.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Morning Post* has a double leaded article to-day containing the following sentence: "Any violation of Belgian neutrality, ends England's neutrality."

A panic has arisen from a rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia, and mobilizes the Russian army. This rumor paralyzes everything, The stock market here and in Liverpool is merely nominal. There have been no genuine transactions.

LONDON, July 18.—French accounts report that an engagement occurred near Thionville between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were repulsed. The affair is said to have been a skirmish.

The French ironclad fleet is chasing the Prussian squadron toward the Baltic.

PARIS, July 19.—The Earl of Granville, British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, arrived here from London yesterday, and had three hours conference with the Emperor.

PARIS, July 19.—midnight—The American Minister, Mr. Washburne, consents to extend the protection of the flag of the United States to the Prussian subjects sojourning in this city. The French government has consented to this step, as the Germans are deprived of diplomatic appeal in the absence of Baron Werther.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF DECLARES WAR AGAINST PRUSSIA.

PARIS, July 15.—The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia ten minutes before two this afternoon.

The following is the text of the declaration made by Duke De Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Senate:

MESSIEURS: The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King, nor have we advanced any other grievance than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene except as head of the family, but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Resistance, in the project, came from the quarter whence it was least expected, We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation.

The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you a declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider circumstances.

Even after this refusal we did not break off negotiations, but adjourned our explanation to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our ambassador that he would no longer receive him, and to render a rupture more obnoxious he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe.

At the same time he announced that Baron Werther might take leave, and the armaments of Prussia had commenced.

On our part we yesterday called out the reserves, and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of State received a despatch this morning from the American minister at Paris, stating that both France and Prussia had concluded to observe the treaty of 1856, which prohibits privateering and provides that each Power shall respect neutral goods in an enemy's ships. Should this prove correct it will allow the North German steamers to carry the United States mails as usual.

MADRID, July 19.—The workingmen made a demonstration yesterday, through the streets, carrying banners with the inscription, "The people are dying with hunger." In front of the Ministry of the Interior and other public departments they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly, and the manifestations ended without disturbance.

Congressional.

JULY 14.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill giving bounty to soldiers, honorably discharged, that entered the service between the 4th of May and the 22d of July, 1861, and to the widow, children, father, and mother of the soldier killed or died in the service, enlisted for less than one year. He thought it would cost about ten million dollars. The bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was briefly considered, and an amendment to give her $15,000 in lieu of a pension, was rejected. The deficiency bill was passed.

The resolution directing the House visitors to West Point to investigate the complaint made as to the ill-treatment of the colored cadet at the Military Academy was adopted.

A joint resolution suspending the use of whisky meters at distilleries till the further action of Congress, was passed. The committee on Education and Labor made a report in the case of the investigation of the charges against Gen. Howard submitting a resolution exonerating that officer from all the charges made against him.

JULY 15.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill, after some further discussion, allowing a per annum pension of $3,000 to Mrs. Lincoln, was passed by a vote of 28 to 20. The bill to encourage American ship-building was taken up, and after a protracted debate finally tabled—yeas 21, nays 19.

On the Indian appropriations the Senate adhered to its amendments, and referred to Committee the bill appropriating $5,000,000, passed by the House in the afternoon. Reports on the Civil Appropriation and Deficiency bills were received and adopted.

In the House, in reference to the Indian appropriations, Mr. Dawes reported that the Conference Committee could not agree, as the two Houses held directly opposite views on the treaty question. He said he was empowered by the Committee on Appropriations to report a new bill appropriating $5,000,000 for Indian purposes, the President to have the disbursements of the funds, and a report of expenditures to be made at the next session. This bill was passed by a vote of 123 to 36. On the original bill the House determined to adhere to its position, which virtually kills it.

JULY 16.—In the Senate, yesterday, at 2:40 p. m., a message from the President was received calling attention to the breaking out of war in Europe, and the necessity of an increase of the commercial marine by the purchase of ships. After the message had been read, the bill to encourage ship-building, tabled the day before, was *again taken up* and discussed at length. Various amendments were acted on, but the bill was finally laid aside informally. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

The House met at 9 a. m. The President's message, the same as sent to the Senate, was received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report forthwith. Two reports were received, the majority postponing action, and the minority reporting a bill favoring for a certain time, the registration of foreign-built iron vessels. A long debate ensued on the subject of free ships. No action, however, was taken, and at 5 p. m. the House adjourned *sine die.*

THE MAIMED SOLDIERS.—A law has just been passed by Congress, and approved by the President, providing "that every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be practically furnished, and at the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the army: *Provided*, That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive instead of a limb or apparatus the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz: For artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

MR. MAYNARD, member of Congress from Tennessee, has discovered and divulged the reasons for the defeat of the bill to abolish the franking privilege. He informs us that the franking privilege, to be useful, requires documents for Congressional distribution, and the documents provided are a yearly allowance to each member of $1,500 worth of *Globes.* Now, the *Globes* are neither provided nor distributed, but it is the custom of the members to compromise with the congressional printers for $1,000 cash in lieu of the *Globes*, thus making a handsome addition to the congressional salary. This is the cause of the defeat of the bill to abolish the franking privilege. Its abolition would, of course, cancel the contract for the publication of the *Globe*, which would, indeed, be a great saving to the government, but which would cut off the chance of each member to steal $1,000. The franking privilege is, therefore, an evil from which there is no escape. No measure that will reduce congressional perquisites will ever pass a radical Congress. Mr. Maynard clearly accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut."—*Patriot.*

MARRIAGES.

CLASKAY—KELCHNER—In Millville, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Elmer Claskay of Wilkes-Barre, to Miss Susan Kelchner of Millinville, Columbia county, Pa.

McQUOWEN—DEITRICK—At Fowlersville, the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. McQuowen to Miss E. P. Deitrick, both of Fowlersville.

EMERICK—BROBST—On the 1st inst., by S. O. Rhodes, Mr. John D. Emerick, of [illegible] lesburg, and Miss Fann'e Brobst of Berwick.

DEATHS.

EVANS—On the 5th inst., at Evansville, George Evans, aged 69 years, 6 months and [illegible] days.

RIDDLE—On the 11th inst., in Berwick, [illegible] Embury, son of Rev. F. B. and Mary C. Riddle, aged 3 years and 5 months.

ECK—Near Catawissa, on July 12th, [illegible] Eck, aged 81 years and 3 months.

The Columbian.

oomsburg, Friday, July 22, 1870.

OLD has jumped to 123. The Euro- difficulties have something to do the matter, but Radical legislation h more.

ALE OF PROPERTY.—A house and situate in East Bloomsburg, belong- to the Estate of Lydia Wanich, de- d, was sold on July 9th, to Peter s for the sum of $595.

LECTIONS will be held this fall in he States except Oregon, California Hampshire, Connecticut and de Island. Sixteen States will elect slatures which will choose United es Senators.

AMP MEETING.—There will be a p meeting held at Orangeville, in argel's Grove, by the Methodist scopal Church, beginning Wednes- August 10th. A cordial invitation xtended to adjoining charges.

YPSIES.—An encampment of these dering people, has been in the woods w the town, telling fortunes to the ulous, making sharp trades where rtunity offered, but behaving them- es quietly and with propriety.

E believe that there are less than negro voters in Columbia county. the way, is not Mr. Hayman, the ublican Jury Commissioner violat- the XVth Amendment by not put- some of their names in the jury el?

ESIGNATION.—Mr. W. A. Williams instructor in Penmanship and k Keeping in the Normal School at place, has resigned his position to r to accept a special agency in the nestead Life Insurance Co., of Phil- phia.

NEW serial story by a distinguished erican writer, whose name is held in rve, is to begun in the August *Gal-* The tale is said to be full of inci- , dramatic, novel in scene and acter, and admirably adapted for l publication.

NIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Court ommon Pleas, in Philadelphia, has ded that Philip Lowry is the genu- Grand Chancellor of the Knights ythias. Judge Allison, in giving opinion, said that the "Knights" ber 45,000 in Pennsylvania.

ATCHES.—We see it stated in some ur exchanges that the tax on match- s been removed. This is not the , there still being a tax of one cent ch box containing one hundred or and an additional cent for every tional hundred or fraction of a hun-

OR SUNSTROKE.—A Cincinnati doc- protests against pouring cold water he head in cases of sunstroke. He ribes warm water applications and metic, after which sulphuric ether, aspoonful doses every fifteen min- , and friction along the spine by ns of mustard and strong liniment.

LWAYS when you come in posses- of any important news go directly our home paper, and inform the or. You will not only receive his eful acknowledgment of the favor, also the thanks of his patrons. Ma- tems of news doubtless escape our ce every week, which would add rest to our paper if chronicled.

EW BANKS.—The Currency Bill ed by Congress near the close of the on gives increased banking facilities tions desiring it. It gives our cit- s an opportunity of organizing a National Bank here if they desire. y must act promptly however, or r sections will monopolize the is.

RREST.—A young man named nich was brought to town one day week by Constable Woodward, who sted him in the western part of the e, and held to bail to answer the ge of seduction and desertion. Mr. odward is deserving of credit for promptness and energy displayed him in making this arrest.

. R. CHANGE.—The L. & B. R. R. have made another change in their table, and hereafter the down in the afternoon will be due at place at 5:40. The running time of train between Scranton and Blooms- is but little over two hours, giving verage speed, including stoppages, early thirty miles an hour.

OLUMBIA HOTEL.—There has been e talk of late concerning a change roprietors of this Hotel. George H. wn, well known as a popular land- , desiring to lease the establishment Mr. Stohner the owner of the pro- y. No definite settlement has as been made, but it is probable that change will take place. Mr. Stoh- desires to retain the restaurant and ard rooms in the basement.

ANDALISM.—Some disorderly young , a few nights since, broke down a ng shade tree in Scott-town besides iuging a gate &c., on the property Irs. Oblasser. There is no excuse so wanton an act as the destruction tree, and if the perpetrators of the are discovered it will go hard with m. The Town Ordinance imposes a vy penalty for this and like offences.

FFIRMED.—In the case of McReyn- s Appeal from the decree of the rt below, distributing the money ing from the Sheriff's sale of the onalty of the Beaver Creek Coal the Supreme Court have affirmed decision of Judge Elwell. By this sion the workmen will get their ey.

EAT.—The intense heat of last week minated on Sunday which was with- doubt the hottest day of the season. freshing shower in the evening at- ded by sharp flashes of lightning peals of thunder cooled the air derfully. Showers fell on Monday rendered the air pleasant, but the t was not lasting, as it is intensely m again. The Thermometer in ladelphia on Sunday ranged from to 105° in the shade.

HE POUND.—This charming bit of lic ground, having remained with- a tenant for a long time, has sud- y become popular, and geese, pigs, s, mules, &c., drop in daily. This ness of impounding should be look- fter, or what is intended as a re- to our citizens may denegerate into uisance. Illegal and unjust taking f animals should be promptly and erely dealt with, and the boys, who the principal agents in these matters ght not to trespass on or miproperly the property of others in any man-

PROVEMENTS.—Mr. I. W. McKelvy built a fine piazza around the front side of his house on Market street, ich enhances greatly both the value appearance of the property. aon C. Shive is building a substan- wooden awning in front of his block Main street, which will prove both nvenience and a protection and will prove the looks of the building. . H. C. Hower has greatly improved looks of his house and store on in street, by the application of a coat white paint. ev. John Thomas is building a brick ition to his house which will give increased room and improve the earance of his grounds.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—James K. Eyer has sold the property adjoining his store on Main street, on which now stands an old ware-house, to O. T. Wilson, of this place, for $1,200. Mr. Wilson proposes to tear down the present old building and erect in its place a fine dwelling house. This will be a much needed improvement, as the old warehouse was not a sightly object.

STROKE OF PALSY.—On Monday last while Henry Croop was working in Mr. Ralston's garden at Irondale he felt a numbness in his left side, and soon after became insensible. He lay there about an hour, when he was discovered by a pedler who informed a neighbor that a man was lying down in the garden. Help was called and Mr. Croop taken home. He is now better though he has not recovered the use of his limbs.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mills Chemberlin of this place met with quite a serious accident on Tuesday last, having had his hand caught in the cog gearing of the large ice cream freezer in the establishment of Widmyer & Jacoby. The bone of the thumb was broken and the flesh badly torn. It is not thought that amputation will be necessary. This is the second case of the kind arising from carelessness with this ice cream freezer.

IF you are a farmer and raise a thousand or fifteen hundred bushels of wheat and had to trust it out by the bushel all over the country, would you not think that those you had trusted should make every exertion to pay you, so that you could get in next year's crop and live while it is maturing?

The printer is in the same predicament, and taking the case home to yourself—don't you think you ought to pay him?

DESCRIPTION OF A BASE BALL PITCHER.—The following description of a base ball pitcher in action will be appreciated by all who have watched this important member of the nine: On receiving the ball he raises it in both hands until it is on a level with his left eye. Striking an attitude he gazes at it two or three minutes in a contemplative way, and then turns it round once or twice to be sure that it is not an orange or cocoanut. Assured that he has the genuine article, he then winks once at the first baseman, twice at the second baseman, and three times at the third baseman, and after a scowl at the short-stop and a glance at the home-plate, finally delivers the ball with the precision and rapidity of a cannon shot.

HOW TO MAKE A TOWN.—Encourage every one, especially new men, to come in and settle among you, particularly those who are young and active, whether they have capital or not. Their labor alone is worth money. Those who have capital will buy lots, build houses, or tear out and remodel old ones. Go to work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the friendly encouragement you can, or by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the common cause. Cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work. Help your neighbor, if he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, either by kind words, good counsel, or a lift from your pocket.

If he gets fairly down before you know his situation, set him on his feet —his fortune is to be pitied, not blamed—and his talents are worth money to the community. Besides, it may be your turn to need a corresponding sympathy. Encourage improvements for the good of the town, speak well, talk encouragingly of the town you live in, of its prospects, of your neighbors, and in fact of every thing likely to advance the general good. It is such things that make a town grow.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—We find the following items of general interest in the new tax-tariff bill, now a law:

On and after October first next the stamp tax imposed on promissory notes for a less sum than $100, and on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped.

The duties on iron are as follows:

On iron in pigs, $9 per ton; on cast scrap iron of every description, $6 per ton; on wrought scrap iron of every description, $9 per ton. On steel railway bars, 1¼ cents per pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1 cent per pound; provided, that metal cemented, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel.

MILITIA TAX TO BE PAID.—It may be of interest to our readers to know that previous to adjournment, the last Legislature passed an act relating to the militia organization of the State. As the Commissioners of our County have been instructed to collect a militia tax, commencing with this year, we publish the provisions of this act, as follows:

"Each and every person not now, or who shall not hereafter become a member of some military organization, shall pay to the collector of taxes in the city, county, borough or township in which he shall reside, the sum of fifty cents annually, the payment of which sum shall exempt him from liability to perform military service except under order to prevent or repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, tumult or riot; the proceeds to be devoted to sustaining military organizations; and in any county in which there shall be no military organizations, the money received in the brigade fund, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the county treasurer of said county at the close of each year to the school board of the several school districts in said county, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in said district, to be used for school purposes."

AN OLD FRIEND GONE.—In our last issue we published an account of the partial burning of the small frame house on Market street, adjoining McKelvy, Neal & Co's ware-house. It was not deemed advisable by the owners to repair the damages caused by the fire, and the building has in consequence been torn down. By its destruction there was lost one of the old land marks of Bloomsburg. It was built in 1835 by Thomas Painter, who for some years published a newspaper by the name of "*The Columbia County Register*," under its roof. During the time of its publication there was also issued a small but remarkably spicy little paper called "*The Rattler*," being the joint production of the young men of the town, and filled with personal hits both in prose and poetry. The size was small, being about that of a pane of window glass, but its contents were immense. It was continued for nearly a year. In 1845 Mr. Painter was elected Justice of the Peace, an office which he held for many years thereafter, during thirteen of which he occupied the front portion of the old building as a "Squire's" office, his daughter, Miss Susan Painter, teaching school in the back room. Mr. Painter occupied the building about twenty-three years, when it passed into the possession of McKelvy, Neal & Co., who have used it as a store-house. Could the timbers of the old building but speak, what stories could they not tell both humorous and pathetic. If there be any two places in a small town, where news would eddy and settle, assuredly those two would be a newspaper and a 'Squire's office, and doubtless they could tell many moving tales. The grief, shame and disaster of criminal and legal proceedings with now and then an humorous side, would be known to the rafters of the 'Squire's room, whilst the printing office could tell rollicking tales of its printer's boys and the gay young editors of the "*Rattler.*" It really seems like losing an old friend when so venerable a building vanishes forever before our eyes.

KILLED.—An old man was killed by the cars on the Catawissa Railroad, near Mausdale, on Tuesday. We could not learn his name.—*Montour American.*

THE Legislative contest in Montour county is getting more interesting. The candidates now in the field are Messrs. Dean, Miles, Ammerman, Kester and Butler, with the promise of several more.

ACCIDENT.—Just as we go to press we learn that young William Edwards has been run over by an ore team, and seriously, if not fatally injured.

AN additional siding for the accommodation of their cars has been laid down by Jackson & Woodin, near the Berwick Depot. They propose eventually to continue it to their Manufactory We would suggest that by locating here they would save all that trouble.

THE attempt to bolster up Judge Mercur's tariff record by quoting from the letter of an unknown correspondent will not answer. It is in his power to put the matter beyond dispute, and he should do so, as his present doubtful position looks as if he was courting support alike from the Free Traders of Bradford and the tariff men of other counties.

OUR neighbor in craving support for Mercur attempts to revive the war passions of the people. Having no argument, and the party having no settled policy he reiterates the stale cries of "loyal," "rebels," &c. He seems to forget that Grant gave the best office in the South to Longstreet, and that his present law adviser Attorney General Ackerman served in the Confederate army.

KILLED.—John Harlane, miner, was killed at Lance's Colliery between ten and eleven o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, owing to his inability to get out of the reach of the effects of the blast. He was a single man and boarded at Wm. Cobley's on Ante Hill. He was formerly of Schuylkill county.—*Plymouth Star.*

CRACKED DISHES.—There is trouble often attendant upon badly cracked dishes; such dishes absorb oils or fats from the different kinds of food placed upon them. These fats soon decompose in the pores of the dish, and no amount of cleansing can remove the nauseating and poisonous deposit. Such dishes are filthy and unfit for use. The peculiarly unpleasant taste sometimes noticed in pie-crust is caused by the pies being baked upon old, cracked dishes, from which the rancid fat from previous baking has been absorbed.

FRUIT FOR FOOD.—Fruit is becoming more and more plentiful with each passing day—a fact upon which we congratulate our citizens. Beef maintains its exorbitantly high prices—a consequence of the scarcity of fat cattle; but those who are wise will, during the warm weather at least, use less meat and more fruit. It will be found more wholesome, and as it costs less, it should be preferred. The way to bring down the price of beef is to make the demand less than the supply. At present rates workingmen can scarcely afford to purchase it in their usual quantities. Let such substitute fruit and fresh vegetables, and they and their families will be all the better for it at the end of the warm weather.

TRAGEDY AT LOCUSTDALE.—MAN KILLED.—Our town was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday morning last in consequence of a report that a man had been shot and was dying at Locustdale, a small village adjoining Ashland. Upon making inquiry we have learned the following particulars: Richard Palmer, who is a boss for the Locustdale Coal and Iron Company, lived with his wife and five children in a dwelling near the works. John Phillips, a blacksmith, for same Company, boarded with Palmer and between them there existed for the past two years the warmest friendship. On Friday evening last Phillips was in town and attended to some business for Palmer, at his request, and with a new suit of clothes, which he had made for his wedding suit, (he expected to be married in a few weeks,) he started home late in the evening. Phillips stated on his death bed that upon his arriving at home he retired to bed. Palmer was at a neighboring hotel and did not go home until between one and two o'clock in the morning when, he alleges that he found Phillips and his wife in the front room, down stairs, in criminal intercourse and that he, Phillips, then fled to his room. Palmer proceeded to remonstrate harshly with his wife, whereupon she called to Phillips for assistance. Palmer then took his revolver and went to Phillips' room and commenced to beat him over the head with the butt of the weapon and, half dressed, Phillips fled from the house pursued by Palmer who fired three shots at him, while he was retreating, the third of which took effect in his back, causing a mortal wound. The firing caused a neighbor to come out and he discovered Palmer in the act of firing another ball into the then prostrate body of Phillips. Palmer is alleged to have been very much intoxicated, but there is nothing to indicate that anything but the most pleasant relations existed between him and Phillips, while his domestic relations have always been considered of a most happy character. Phillips was taken to the house of a friend where he died about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Phillips made an affidavit before his death declaring his innocence of the charge of ever having had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Palmer, and stated that when Palmer came home, he was and had been in bed some time. Before dying Phillips told a friend to go to Palmer's house and in his trunk he would find $280, which could be used in defraying his funeral expenses. The money was gone, and we are informed that that amount was found on the person of Palmer, who was arrested on Saturday, and after a hearing before Squire Murphy of Centralia, on Sunday, was committed to Bloomsburg Jail to await his trial. The shooting occurred in Columbia county. Both Phillips and Palmer were men of good character, occupied good positions, and were respected by their fellow-workmen. Phillips was about 26 or 27 years of age, Palmer is about ten years his senior. They were both Welshmen.

Mrs. Palmer, like Phillips, protests her innocence, and corroborates his dying statements.

These are as near the facts as we have been able to learn them and although there are many more rumors and reports flying about in reference to the affair, we deem it advisable at this time to give only what we believe to be a plain statement of the facts.—*Ashland Advocate.*

BASE BALL.—In a game of Base Ball between the Light Street Club, and Muffins of Orangeville, on the grounds of the latter club, July 9th, the former were victorious by a score of 55 to 28.

A return game was played Saturday, July 16th on the grounds of the Light Street Club, and the following is the score:

LIGHT STREET NINE.	R	O	MUFFIN NINE.	R	O
Leiser 3d b	5	3	Beagle p	0	3
Bu kwalter l f	3	4	Williams c f	4	4
Fiddler s s	2	4	Walker 3d b	6	2
J Buckwalter c f	5	1	S Henry c	5	2
Crawford 2d b	5	2	Comstock 2d b	3	3
P Mellick p	4	5	Herring 1st b	3	2
Ent r f	4	4	Jacoby s s	4	4
Bachman 1st b	5	2	Hayman r f	3	4
O Mellick	3	2	Henry Boyd l f	4	3
	38	27		38	27

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Light Street Nine	8	4	7	8	2	3	2	1	3	—38
Muffin nine	5	1	0	8	4	2	4	14	2	—38

Time of game, 2½ hours.

A third game will be played at Orangeville, Saturday, July 23rd. The Muffins are pleased to return thanks to the ladies of Light Street, for the hospatalities shown after the late game.

APPOINTMENT.—Among the names of Postmasters appointed in Pennsylvania we find that of William Gingles at Jerseytown vice D. R. Johnston resigned.

THAYER'S CIRCUS was in town on Thursday. A good many men found time to go and give away their money, who are always too poor to pay the printer.

HOW EGGS ARE HATCHED.—People have an idea that the hen sits on the eggs for a certain time, and when the time comes for hatching, the chicks burst forth. There never was a greater mistake. The chick, until liberated from the shell by outside aid, is as incapable of motion as if it formed a solid with the egg, which it nearly does. You might as well enclose a man in an iron boiler and tell him to get out of the shell without help. The chick grows on the inside of the shell, until at last the excrescence on the point of the beak of the bird presses against the inside of the shell, and bursts up a very small scale. Of course when it does this, it at the time "breaks in that spot" the inside skin of the egg. This admits the air; in a short time it breathes and gets strength to cry loudly. The hen then sets to work to liberate it: she brings it forward under the feathers of the crop, and supporting it between the breastbone and the nest, begins the work of setting it free. She hitches the point of the beak into the hole formed by the rising of the scale by the chick's beak, and breaks away the egg skin or shell all around the greatest diameter of the egg. The joint efforts of the hen without and the chick within then liberates the prisoner, and he struggles into existence, and gets dry under the feathers and the natural heat of the hen. All female birds, which set on their eggs to hatch them, have the hook in the beak strongly developed. Even the broad billed duck and goose have those hooks specially developed, and with them they liberate their young. In Australia, where everything seems to be by contraries, it is the cock of the bush turkey that hatches the eggs, and not the hen. It would be interesting to know whether the hook of the beak is better adapted for their service in the male bird than in the female. The hook on the beak of the ordinary cock of the common fowl is quite different from that of the hen—it is adapted for wounding in fighting, but not for hatching of eggs.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. MARR has a few parasols, fans, corsets and hoop skirts to sell very cheap. Also all kinds of dress goods, cheaper than ever and his sugars can not be beat for quality and price in town. He sells powder, shot, caps, and gun-wads, such as R. F. Clark, Esq., Capt. Silvers, and others use.

NEW MUSIC, song books, musical instruments, &c., at Alstatt's Court House Alley.

SAVE YOURSELF!—Don't suffer when you can avoid it. Go to Lowenberg's and get one of his linen suits, light as a cobweb, and thoroughly comfortable. There is no use in trying to keep cool without one of them. If you do not care for linen he has the lightest of cloths which he can make into stylish, cool, comfortable garments. The fact is, Lowenberg can give you more comfort this kind of weather than myriads of fans and gallons of ice cream. Go and see him—we advise you.

THIRD STREET Graded School will open August the first, by E. W. Wynkoop & Co. 2t

ADDRESS R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free, or send sixty cents and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor for a case of Catarrh in the head which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Look out for *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations.* The *genuine* has Dr. Pierce's private Government Stamp on it. Cut this out, as you may never see it again.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

E. H. BIGGS offers for sale the Exchange Block and Arcade, situate on Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Parties desirous of purchasing can see him in town during July, or can write him at any time at Williamsport, Pa. Box 100 3t.

DURING the last ten years inventors of the highest talent have directed their attention to improving the most valuable modern invention, the Sewing Machine. None have been so successful in combining in one Machine so many excellent qualities as the Singer Manufacturing Company in their new family Sewing Machines. The fact that their sales during the last three years have been sixty thousand more than any other company in the world, is sufficient evidence that the people have learned from practical use which is the best. This Machine is constructed on approved mechanical principles, with all the late improvements for every variety of family sewing or heavy tailoring. It runs lightly, quietly and rapidly; makes the lock stitch alike on both sides; uses a greater variety of threads than other machines; is durable; not liable to get out of order; easy to learn; and requires only one hand to guide the work, enabling the person using it to sit in an easy and healthy position. It possesses all the good qualities of other machines, and is free from their objections. It only needs to be known to be appreciated. Every family desiring a perfect machine should purchase the Singer.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	25
Dried Apples	2 55
Hams	19
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 " "	$29@30
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18a20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " B.	8 10

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@$5.12½
Northwestern extra	$6.00@$7.50
Northwestern family	6.00@6.75
Western, do. do.	$6.75@7.75
Rye flour	$5.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$1.70
Southern "	$1.70
Western "	$1.70
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.10@$1.12
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.10@$1.14
Mixed, "	$1.10@$1.14
OATS—⅌bus	[illegible]
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$31.50@32.00
Mess Beef, "	$21.00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	[illegible]
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	14c@16c
Lard, ⅌ lb	16c@16½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	[illegible]
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$7.50@8.00
Flaxseed	[illegible]
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
SHEEP—⅌ lb	[illegible]
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$12.00@13.00

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Sheriff; one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD, *
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH, *
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN, *
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER, *
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE, *
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

A. K. SMITH, *
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY, *
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. R. JAMESON, *
MAINE TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE, *
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON,
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW HESS,
SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sugarloaf township, on or about the first day of June last, a dun yearling steer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away or he will be sold according to law.

CLINTON COLE.

Sugarloaf twp., July 22, 1870-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The public are hereby notified that the firm Swayze, Kramer & Co., heretofore doing business in Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, was dissolved by mutual consent, November 8th, 1869. The books and accounts were left in the hands of C. M. Swayze for collection.

JOHN W. KRAMER,
C. M. SWAYZE.

Mahanoy, July 22, 1870-4t.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS
PRIME RYE WHISKEY,
THREE TO SIX YEARS OLD.

The undersigned has for sale, by the Barrel or Gallon, the very Excellent stock of

BILLMEYER WHISKEY,

heretofore in store at Bloomsburg and now released by the Government. To be sold in the interest of the Heirs of Martin Billmeyer, dec'd.

Jl22'70-1m PETER BILLMEYER, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the Town of Bloomsburg, that on and after Tuesday, July 26th, 1870, the undersigned will be prepared to receive the town taxes assessed for the year 1870, at his office, in the Exchange block, in said Town, 2d door from west end, on the 2d floor, and said tax-payers are hereby required to pay the same.

Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the 28th day of July, 1871, shall be paid with Five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto.

E. R. IKELER,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870. Town Treasurer.

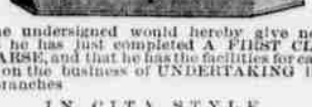
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

J. S. BROBST, } No. 212 May
vs. }
JACOB BOWER, } Term, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned appointed Auditor &c., &c., to make report, distributing the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale on judgment or Vend. Ex., No. 32 September Term, 1869, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Catawissa, on Friday, September 23, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock of said day. All persons interesed are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Jl22'70-1f. Auditor.

SOMETHING NEW!



The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-1t.

DR. PIERCE'S

ALTERATIVE EXTRACT, OR

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption, Pimples* and *Blotches on the face,* and *scaly or rough skin,* which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach.* It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in *harmony* Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness,* will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent,* have frequent *Headache, mouth tastes badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite* and *tongue coated,* you are suffering from *Torpid Liver or "Biliousness."* In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver *strengthened* and *healthy.* For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial, Throat* and *Lung Diseases,* it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Jl22'70-1t Buffalo, N. Y.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

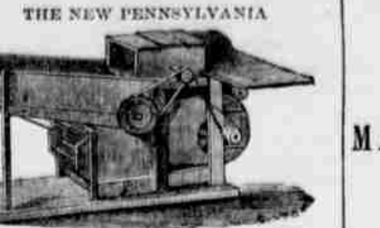
FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done.
Jl15'70-1t

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA



THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's patent double acting Separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It can't be beat, it has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmer. We manufacture them, overshot for tread-power and undershot for lever power. This machine can be made to do any desired amount of work, is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.

They also continue to manufacture the Celebrated

WHEELER'S RAILWAY CHAIN.

HORSE POWER & THRESHER,

from the original patterns, with an improvement in the power, whereby a gain of 25 per cent. is effected, and gives the desired power at from 3 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach

MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEET IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS

to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from Wm. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the country also Double and Single-Geared Jacks. Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and experienced workmen engaged in their manufacture, they guarantee their machines

SUPERIOR TO ANY MANUFACTURED

elsewhere. All having repairing to do should remember that we have all the original patterns. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Machines sold at astonishingly low prices and credit given when desired.

For further particulars call on or address

SCHUYLER & LOW,

AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

where they manufacture the best and cheapest Iron and Wooden Beam Plows in the State, also wagon jacks, iron kettles and all kinds of work usually done in Foundries and Machine shops. All work warranted and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

Jl8'70-tf.

Real Estate Sales.

ADJOURNED
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The subscriber, Executor of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of the powers and authority conferred on him by the will of said Michael Lemon, deceased, will expose to public sale near C. B. and J. D. McHenry's, Still Water, Fishingcreek twp., on SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit: adjoining lands of J. D. McHenry, Sr., Alexander Kramer, Joseph Coleman, Daniel McHenry and others, containing

250 ACRES OF UNSEATED LAND,

one hundred and twenty-five acres will be sold first off the south end of said land, the line to run parallel with south line, giving purchaser the privilege of taking the whole two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, at the same price per acre.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. One-half less the ten per cent to be paid on the first day of April, A. D. 1871, at which time possession will be given, and the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1872, with interest from the first day of April, 1871, at which time a full and sufficient deed will be given.

Also at the same time a Grain Separator will be sold, on which a credit of six months will be given on approved security.

CYRUS B. WHITE,
Fishingcreek, July 8, 1870-4t. Executor.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Belshline and others, Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN GROVER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Grover, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Neyhard, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Jl15'70-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL S. VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel S. Vanderslice, late of Mount Pleasant township, Col. co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Martha D. Vanderslice, and William J. Hidlay of Mt. Pleasant. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.

MARTHA D. VANDERSLICE,
WILLIAM J. HIDLAY,
Jl15'70-6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN DALLMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Dallman, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to William Eyer of Greenwood twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WILLIAM EYER,
Jel7'70-6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD, DECEASED.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of the adm'r, among the creditors, and heirs hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday the 13th day of August, 1870 at ten o'clock A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Jl8'70-4t. Auditor.

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. BOWMAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Manassa Bowman, John Bowman, Mary intermarried with Philip Mowery, Penina Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowman, John Bowman, Celestia Miller, wife of William Miller, Matilda Ritter, wife of Wm. T. Ritter, Jane, wife of Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, Joseph P. Bowman and said Martha being a minor, who has for her guardian Solomon Nihart, lineal descendants of Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870.-4w.

Wants.

TEACHERS WANTED.

One male and two female teachers are wanted for the schools of Centralia District, Columbia county. About $70 per month will be paid to a good male teacher, and from $35 to $45 to females. An examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent, at Centralia, on Friday, the 15th day of July next, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. J. HUGHES, Sec.
Jl1'70-3t. Centralia School Board.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Six male and three female teachers are wanted for the schools of Conyngham District, Columbia county, for the term of Ten months, to whom good salaries will be paid. An examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent, at the school house near Centralia, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.

RICHARD THORNTON, Sec.
Jl8'70- . Conyngham School Board.

WANTED—AN AGENT
TO TAKE ORDERS FOR
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c.,
TO BE DELIVERED NEXT FALL.

Address M. A. DAILEY, 157 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York.
Jl8'70-1t.

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS,

N. W. SAMPLE. C. W. NEAL. J. L. TAYLOR.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

Corner of Main Street and L. & B. Rail Road,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MACHINISTS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS:

BLACKSMITHS AND BOILER MAKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES & WATER WHEELS,

GENERAL MACHINE WORK AND REPAIRS.

MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HEAD BLOCKS,

SAW MILL GEARING OF ALL KINDS,

CASTINGS FOR FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS.

ALSO CAR WHEELS AND AXLES AND GENERAL MINING CASTINGS.

BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

CAR BOXES, COMPOSITION CASTINGS, AND BABBIT METAL

BELFIELD'S CELEBRATED GLOBE VALVES,

STOP COCKS, CHECK VALVES, AIR COCKS, OIL CUPS, STEAM WHISTLES

STEAM GUAGES, STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR SHIVE'S GOVERNOR,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SIMPLEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS SUPPLIES EITHER ON HAND OR FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE, VIZ: GUM AND LEATHER BELTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HEMP AND SOAP STONE PACKING, OILS, RED AND WHITE LEAD, &C.

LESSEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HALL'S PATENT

DOUBLE DISCHARGE TURBINE WHEELS.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

Also Agents for the "EUREKA" Smut and Separating Machine and "EXCELSIOR" Bran Duster. Send for circular. Specimen Machines can be seen at the works.

BLACKSMITHING,

HEAVY OR LIGHT FORGINGS,

MERCHANT IRON OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

Also manufacturers of Wm. B. Deuel's HAY and HARVEST GRINDERS, patented November 2nd, 1869.

REAMERS, TAPS AND DIES,
BOLTS AND NUTS OF ALL SIZES. MADE TO ORDER.

ORDERS FOR BRIDGE BOLTS AND IRONS SOLICITED,

AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

PATTERN SHOP.

WE HAVE NOW IN THIS DEPARTMENT THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY AND ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ALL KINDS OF PATTERNS AT SHORT NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

OF THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS.

THRESHING MACHINES, A SPECIALTY.

BUCKEYE REAPERS REPAIRED

AND ALL EXTRA PARTS FURNISHED.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF

HORTON'S PATENT HAY RAKE.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

☞ N. B.—Having put in machinery especially adapted to the manufacture of Moulding Cutters, we are prepared to execute large or small orders, at short notice, and on very favorable terms. Send for Circular and price list.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.

May 7,'69-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the



MANUFACTURE OF

WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,

and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870 and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.

I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.

I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.

For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address

J. M. HULSHIZER,
Je10'70-4m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

FARMERS! EXAMINE AND BUY

THE ORIGINAL,

BAUGH'S BEING

THE FIRST RAW BONE PHOSPHATE MADE.

All others are Imitation.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

FALL, 1870.

This *Manure* is made of Raw or Unburned Bones, rich in Nitrogenous matter, dissolved in Oil of Vitriol, presenting the Bone Phosphate in a highly soluble and quickly available form, and the Ammonia in such proportion as to insure a prompt and vigorous action upon the crops.

Where Baugh's Phosphate was applied the past season, the indications, without exception, are that it will maintain its well earned reputation. We request all in need of a Fertilizer to give this article a trial.

BAUGH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS,

OFFICE—No 20 S. Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

Jl15'70-tf.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled the "Catawissa Deposit and Saving Bank," to be located at Catawissa, Col. co., Pa., with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Catawissa, July 1, 1870-6m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Prof. E. A. Ludwig would respectfully inform the citizens of the county that he is prepared to give private lessons in the German, French, Latin and Greek languages and in Drawing. He will also teach vocal music and give instructions on the Melodeon. Lessons will be given either at his residence, in East Street near the Forks Hotel, or at those of his pupils as may be desired.

Bloomsburg, July 8, 1870-6w.

ESTRAY STEER.

Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Fishingcreek township, on the 14th of June, 1870, a RED AND WHITE YEARLING STEER. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

E. MONROE ALDEN.

Fishingcreek, July 8, 1870-3t.

150,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Apply to J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, July 1, 1870-2t.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

☞ IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC

EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world.

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS. Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
je24'70-1y.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

THE GREAT TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The subscriber has a limited supply of the Early Rose Potato, which he will sell to those wishing to procure this excellent variety, at the low rate of Two Dollars per bushel. He has also, twenty of the Best Varieties of

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY,

HOT-HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS,

all of which will be kept on hand, and for sale, in their season.

PRICE LIST OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES:

Per pound, 25 Cents; Per peck, 75 cents; Per half bushel, $1.50; Per bushel, $2.00; Per barrel, $5.00.

WM. ABBOTT,
mar18'70-tf. Espy, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between John Wolf and Reuben Miller of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., under the firm name of Miller & Wolf, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Wolf, who will also keep the books and papers and settle the accounts of the old firm.

JOHN WOLF,
REUBEN MILLER.

Bloomsburg, July 15, 1870-4t

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Lime Around Apple Trees.

We have known some farmers make it a regular practice for a number of year, to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and we were at a loss for some time to define the case. On examination we found that a quantity of lime, that had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable door, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree, and to this, as the principal cause, we immediately attribute the revivisence and renewed fructuation of the tree. Taking the hint from the accident we purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied half a bushel to each of the trees in our orchard, and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects. Not the health of the trees only, but the quality of the fruit was also greatly improved. This application will be especially beneficial to soils where there is a redundancy of vegetable matter. We would advise our farmers in some places, especially in new forest lands recently cleared, and on low lands, to make trial of this experiment, and see whether it is not deserving of the high recommendation it secures.

Skimming Milk.

Skimming milk at the proper time is one of the essentials of good butter-making. This should not be done before the milk begins to sour, if the greatest quantity of butter is desired. If quality is the only consideration it should be skimmed sweet. In either case, as little milk as possible should be allowed to go into the cream. Old butter makers can readily tell by the wrinkly look of the cream when it should be taken off from the milk, and some of them watch very carefully to see that no pan is permitted to get too sour. If it loppers it is difficult to get cream off without mixing sour curd with it, which is injurious. But there is a point when it will peel off neatly.

The length of time necessary for cream to rise, depends a good deal on the temperature. If right, twenty-four hours or less will be sufficient time. Few recommend letting milk stand thirty-six hours. But there can be no rule given as to time. All depends on conditions and the dairyman or dairywoman must be judge of these.

Many experiments have been resorted to for the purpose of getting the cream off from the milk, when it has risen—such as drawing off the milk from the bottom of the pan, sinking a screen, with a handle, in the bottom, to be lifted and carry the cream with it, but I believe there is nothing better than the common skimmer in skilful hands.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

Horses Three Abreast.

Most people know that the nearer a horse is to a load the easier the draught yet there are some who do not know it. Every inch is a gain. It is not unusual to see horses traced one a head of another, when they could just as well be matched together. To work three abreast is not so easy, yet this can be done to advantage.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* thus gives his plan of doing it: "We nearly always plough in that manner, and never have any difficulty of turning at the ends. One way of working it is this: We make one end of the double-tree (the end to which the lead horse is hitched) longer than the other; how much longer it need be, you can get some Vermont Arithmetician to figure out for you. We then 'jocky' the middle to the lead horse, and the off horse to the middle one. It will take some little time for horses to get accustomed to this way of working, but you will find that you will have a good steady team."

Taxing Farmers Who Sell Their Own Produce.

Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, rendered a decision a few days since declaring that every farmer who sells his own produce in market ought to have a United States license to do so. This subject has heretofore been agitated but never been enforced, and we presume would not have been heard of if the decision had not been made. We have a letter, however, from our Congressman, Mr. Packer, assuring us that the provision under which Judge McCandless has made the decision has been repealed in the tax bill now before the Senate, and that both houses have agreed to that section; hence the decision amounts to nothing and no tax will be levied on farmers who sell their own produce in market. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Keeping Eggs.

The chief requisite for keeping eggs is to place them on end; the smaller end down is preferred by most housekeepers. In order to effect this purpose imbed them in dry salt, by first making a layer in the bottom of the jar or other vessel, and then sitting the eggs on end in this layer. Then cover them with salt and make another layer, and so on till the jar is filled. When salt is used for this purpose, it is indispensable that it be kept in a dry apartment; for if it once becomes damp by attracting moisture, it will harden into a mass and the eggs cannot be reached without being chopped up by digging into the salt. Oats answers the same purpose—not so well as dry salt, but much better than moistened. The more uniform the temperature and the cooler, so as not to freeze, the better.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING—AFTER GREELEY.—Turnips should never be pulled; it injures them. It is better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.

The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.

It is evident that we are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his cornstalks and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August.

The pumpkin is a favorite with the natives of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit-cake, and who likewise gave it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, for being more filling and as fully satisfying. The pumpkin is the most esculent of the orange family that will thrive in the north, except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin, as a shad tree, is a failure.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A Tale of One Who Traveled to Learn What Shivering Meant.

A father had two sons, the elder of whom was forward and clever enough to do almost anything; but the younger was so stupid that he could learn nothing, and when the people saw him they said, "Will thy father still keep thee as a burden to him?" So if anything was to be done, the elder had at all times to do it; but sometimes the father would call him to fetch something in the dead of night, and perhaps the way led through the churchyard or by a dismal place, and then he used to answer, "No father, I cannot go there, I am afraid," for he was a coward. Or sometimes of an evening, tales were told by the fireside which made one shudder, and the listeners exclaimed, "Oh, it makes us shiver!" In a corner, meanwhile, sat the younger son, listening, but he could not comprehend what was said, and he thought "They say continually, 'Oh, it makes us shiver, it makes us shiver!' but perhaps shivering is an art which I cannot understand." One day, however, his father said to him, "Do you hear you there in the corner? You are growing stout and big; you must learn some trade to get your living by. Do you see how your brother works? But as for you, you are not worth malt and hops."

"Ah, father!" answered he, "I would willingly learn something. What shall I begin? I want to know what shivering means, for of that I can understand nothing."

The elder brother laughed when he heard this speech, and thought to himself, "Ah! my brother is such a simpleton, that he cannot earn his own living. He who would make a good hedge must learn betimes to bend." But the father sighed and said, "What shivering means you may learn soon enough, but you will never get your bread by that."

Soon after the parish sexton came in for a gossip, so the father told him his troubles, and how that his young son was such a simpleton, that he knew nothing and could learn nothing." "Just fancy, when I asked him how he intended to earn his bread, he desired to learn what shivering meant!" "Oh, if that be all," answered the sexton, "he can learn that soon enough with me, just send him to my place, and I will soon teach him." The father was very glad, because he thought that it would do the boy good; so the sexton took him home to ring the bells. About two days afterwards he called him up at midnight to go into the church-tower to toll the bell. "You shall soon learn what shivering means," thought the sexton, and getting up he went out too. As soon as the boy reached the belfry, and turned himself round to seize the rope, he saw upon the stairs near the sounding-hole a white figure. "Who's there?" he called out; but neither the figure gave no answer, and neither stirred nor spoke. "Answer," said the boy, "or make haste off; you have no business here to-night." But the sexton did not stir, so that the boy might think it was a ghost.

The boy called out a second time, "What are you doing here? Speak if you are an honest fellow, or else I will throw you down stairs."

The sexton said to himself, "That is not a bad thought;" but he remained quiet as if he were a stone. Then the boy called out for the third time, but it produced no effect; so, making a spring he threw the ghost down the stairs, so that it rolled ten steps, and then lay motionless in a corner. Thereupon he rang the bell and then going home he went to bed without saying a word, and fell fast asleep. The sexton's wife waited some time for her husband, but he did not come; so at last she became anxious, woke the boy, and asked him if he knew where her husband was, who had gone before him to the belfry.

"No," answered the boy; "but there was some one standing on the steps who would not give any answer, nor go away, so I took him for a thief and threw him down stairs. Go now and see where he is; perhaps it may be he, but I should be sorry for it." The wife ran off and found her husband lying in a corner, groaning, with one of his ribs broken.

She took him up and ran with loud outcries to the boy's father, and told him, "Your son has brought a great misfortune on us; he has thrown my husband down and broken his bones. Take the good-for-nothing fellow from our house."

The terrified father came in haste and scolded the boy. "What do these wicked tricks mean? They will only bring misfortune upon you."

"Father," answered the lad, "hear me! I am quite innocent. He stood there at midnight like one who had done some evil; I did not know who it was, and cried three times, 'Speak, or be off!'"

"Ah," said the father, "everything goes badly with you. Get out of my sight; I do not wish to see you again."

"Yes, father, willingly, wait but one day, and then I will go out and learn what shivering means, that I may at least understand one business which will support me."

"Learn what you will," replied the father, "all is the same to me. Here are fifty dollars; go forth with them into the world, and tell no man whence you came, or who your father is, for I am ashamed of you."

"Yes, father, as you wish; but if you desire nothing else, I shall esteem that very lightly."

As soon as day broke the youth put his fifty dollars into a knapsack and went out upon a highroad, saying continually, "Oh, if I could but shiver!"

Presently a man came up, who heard the boy talking to himself; and, as they were just passing the place where the gallows stood, the man said "Do you see? There is the tree where seven fellows have married the hempen maid, and now swing to and fro. Sit yourself down there and wait until midnight, and then you will know what it is to shiver!"

"Oh, if that be all," answered the boy, "I can very easily do that! But if I learn so speedily what shivering is then you shall have my fifty dollars if you come again in the morning."

Then the boy went to the gallows, sat down and waited for evening, and as he felt cold he made a fire. But about midnight the wind blew so sharp that in spite of the fire, he could not keep himself warm. The wind blew the bodies against one another, so that they swung backwards and forwards, and he thought, "If I am cold here below by the fire, how must they freeze above!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other, PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Jl1'70-1y.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	8.40	12.30	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.19	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.09	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	7.53	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.13	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 8.15 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 5.50 p. m.
" 8.45 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.25 "
" 9.30 "	Milton.	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert.	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa.	" 3.32 "
" 11.17 "	Ringtown.	" 2.25 "
" 12.21 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "Dine.	Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.35 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville.	" 11.35 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "dine	Mauch Chunk. dine	" 2.00 p.m.
" 2.35 "	Bethlehem.	" 12.10 "
" 5.45 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.35 a.m.
" 3.20 "	Easton.	" 11.45 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 6.05 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50 "
" 3.58 a.m.	Boston.	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.

—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. WESTWARD.

Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	Accom.
	P.M	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.	A. M.	P.M.	
			Ar] New York. [Lv			
	9 12	4.45	(*Foot Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
	9.00	4.35	Hoboken	8.15	4.25	
	8.35	4.10	Newark	8.40	4.50	
	6.00	1.01	Washington	11.28	7.35	
	—	—	via Cen. RR. of N.J.	—	—	
	—	—	New York	—	—	
	1000	3.40	(*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
	7.40	1.21	New Hampton	11.15	7.20	
	5.48	12.47	Oxford	11.43	7.50	
	—	12.37	Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
	9.50	5.40	Philadelphia	7.30	3.30	
	8.45	3.50	Trenton	8.45	4.42	
	6.30	1.30	Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
	5.33	12.30	Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
	5.28	12.25	Delaware	12.15	8.20	
	5.14	12.08	Mount Bethel	12.25	8.30	
	5.02	12.52	Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
	4.51	11.38	Stroudsburg	12.55	8.55	
	—	11.28	Spragueville	1.05	—	
	—	11.18	Henryville	1.15	—	
	4.16	11.02	Oakland	1.30	9.26	
	4.01	10.46	Forks	1.46	9.41	
	3.45	10.27	Tobyhanna	2.06	9.58	
	3.31	10.14	Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
	3.15	9.50	Moscow	2.38	10.29	
	3.05	9.40	Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	Scranton	3.20	9.00	8.30
7.30	—	8.38	Clark's Summit	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15	—	8.30	Abington	3.46	9.21	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.14	Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10	1.39	7.52	Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40	1.24	7.37	Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57	—	7.15	Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	1249	6.54	New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45	1235	6.39	Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.20 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 11.25 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 pm. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.23 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.17 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.20 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading;) leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m., and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.33 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

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JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr8'70-1y.

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Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

BUY THE BEST.



THE RED LION BRAND,

BLACK ALPACA

is superior to all others in color, quality and price; to be found only at

M. P. LUTZ'S

Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, in Brower's new building next to the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. [may13'70-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

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The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

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And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited,

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Mar.19,69-1y

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
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McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

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The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

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AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder and side meat, Butter, Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

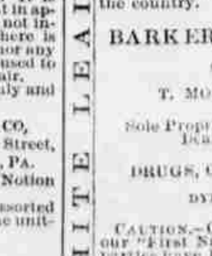
Dec. 6'67*

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feb11'70-1y.

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AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.

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This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only and for sale by

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Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.

N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes, assorted sizes, 65 cts. *Mailed free* to any part of the united States, upon receipt of the money.

je24'70-5[illegible].

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The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

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From the Latest Styles of Type at the

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Hardware & Cutlery.

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Having enlarged our Store Room and just OPENED A NEW SUPPLY, directly from the Manufacturers, purchased for cash, on a declining market, we are prepared to offer the same to

FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the rest of Mankind, a general stock, comprising all the kinds and qualities usually kept in a city Hard Ware Store, suitable to the wants of the county, at unusually low prices.

All those who are desirious of purchasing goods in our line can save Money by looking in at the New Hardware Store.

Please give us a call and examine our stock &c.

RUNYAN & WARDEN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Apr. 23,69-1yr

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SMITH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic



HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,

NO. 409 N. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 22, 67-tf.



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. Nov. 26,69-tf.

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H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31.'68-tf

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may6'70-tf

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GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec'y. Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY

Wyoming	[illegible]
Ætna	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]
City	[illegible]
International	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]
Farmers' Danville	[illegible]
Albany City	[illegible]
Lancaster City	[illegible]
York Horse, Death & Theft	[illegible]
Home, New Haven	[illegible]
Danville, Horse Theft	[illegible]

FREAS BROWN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

mar8 69-1y.*

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM PLOWS

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing [illegible] All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.19,'69-tf.

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